LOUISVILLE, KY.: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1847.

THE EXAMINER; lished Weekly, on Jefferson St., next

PAUL SEYMOUR, PUBLISHER

COMMUNICATION.

Thoughts on Emancipation-No. 12. In my last I made an extract from Hon R. Underwood's Colonization Address de livered in Bowling-green in 1832. There are other sentiments expressed by the worthy gentleman to which greater publicity should be given. We quote from pages 10, 11. "The habit of idleness generated in the master and mistress, by having their work performed by slaves, is inimical to their own happiness, and a great drawback upon the prosperity and improvement of the coun-Sluggishness and happiness are anti-The tendency of slavery is to convert master and mistress, and their children. into consuming drones, who do nothing to increase the quantity of property in the The country, therefore, loses in its wealth just as much as their labor would produce, provided they were diligently employed in the practice of some art, or business, which creates property. If an idler lives on the products of three laborers, these must be deprived of some comforts or luxuries in order to support the drone. If the drone worked as much as any of the three, they would all live more comfortably, because one fourth would be added to their productions. If half the population of a amforts and luxuries of the laboring class will be diminished one half, owing to the burden of supporting the idlers; and this too, upon the supposition that they all fare alike. It is upon these principles that the slave is stinted, so that the master may abound in luxuries. The deplorable consequences resulting from a dependence upon a large portion of our population into confiscal year is \$10,652,636 10. The esti-subject of a special Report. suming drones, are shown with great clearmates now presented include an item of ness, by contrasting the condition of the slave with that of the non-slave-holding steamers authorized by the act of the 3d of slave with that of the non-slave-holding States. Take for example, the States of Ohio and Kentucky; the last was settled Ohio and Oh Ohio and Kentucky; the last was settled under the head of contingent enumerated, ing upon slave labor. If our 40,000 drones were to work and create property, instead

We commend these views to the serious consideration of the citizens of Kentucky. not the Commonwealth felicitate itself on riod in time of peace. their removal? But why have we these This comparison exhibits the following re-"drones," these useless citizens who live sult upon the labors of others? Why is it that mortal taste brought death into the world and all our wo"-before the creation of our tary says: mother Eve. Nothing required of man in his state of primeval integrity is disgraceful: the writer is not aware of it.

of consuming it, we might exhibit to better

advantage when contrasted with Ohio."

A SOUTHERN KENTUCKIAN.

number of men in service at any one time during the past year. which is 8,000. The difficulty of enlisting men has delayed the heavy expenses which must be incurred by justice and mercy from me, for my only arrangements for employing cruisers on the contractors in providing, on the Pacific guide is this book. several stations. The force and operations coast, the necessary ships and materials for He sent out circulars to the governors of

anchored near, is spoken of in the highest will be, terms. The medals, which by act of Con- To E. K. Collins,

known. Of the vessels captured in the purposes on any emergency. the Department.

The extension of our laws over Oregon

Territory and the establishment of Courts

the Court have been revised by the Post Office Department, and how abolished, and one appointed in its place, industrious and virtuous to second his efforts to composed of simple prelates with a single preserve peace.

Territory and the establishment of Courts

Three murders, and some dozen outrages, are

tail for the several branches of the Naval asked for.

sent a gratifying exhibit of the condition of presentative in the House:

desire to ask for nothing which is not neces-bounty land given to soldiers. The corps actor of the new censors, who had been sesary to the public interest, I respectfully ask has served with distinction in Mexico, and lected from the ranks of literary men of the favorable consideration of the suggestions made by the experienced, able and Congress. is entitled to the favorable consideration of known liberality. The execution of the law has been so satisfactory, that the number

faithful officers at the head of the Bureaux. The system of disbursing money and sup- of newspapers in Rome has trembled under millions three hundred and sixty-five thou- well. The measures taken for the con- doubled, so that the whole number of perisand eight hundred and twenty-two dollars, struction of floating docks at Philadelphia, odicals is now not far from 30. slave labor, and the conversion thereby, of The amount appropriated for the current Kitterey and Pensacola will be made the

and three hundred and fifty thousand dollars a course the reverse of that which his preder ted against person or property in Rome, in extent, being in both 39,000 square miles; for the prosecution of the work on the dry cessor had pursued. He went through the June, 1846, was 500; in July 340, in Auis salubrity of climate and fertility of soil, dock at New York. The reasons for these streets on foot, which the five preceding gust 380, in September 200, and in Octo-Kentucky has the advantage; in all other appropriations are given in the reports, and, Popes had never done. He preached, ber 112. presume, will be satisfactory. There are which no Pope had done before for three The following is a list of reforms actu-* Why is it that our other objects estimated for, requiring an in. hundred years. He sought the society of ally accomplished: I deem it not inappropriate to the occa. tricks to gain popularity, but the fruit of an length of nearly 400 miles. sion, as illustrating the expenditures of the honest desire to be acquainted with the wants The 6000 hired Swiss soldiers were sent the Navy Department since the commence. of his people, that he might relieve them. home and national and civic guards orgament of the Mexican war, to present a com. A common soldier brought to him a loaf of nized in their stead. parative statement of appropriations and miserable bread, and said it was a fair sam. The publication of a law journal with dered before they were expressed. To use expenditures for the three last years, under ple of their rations. Pius took the loaf, the proceedings in the Courts of Justice has the honorable gentleman's appropriate term, the heads of appropriation of "pay," "con- and laid it on the plate of the minister of been authorized. are there not "drones" among us? Are tingent," "increase and repair," "provisions war, whom he had invited to dinner; and as they not dragging out a useless existence—and clothing," and "surgeons' necessaries the astonished functionary turned pale, doing nothing to enhance the prosperity, or and appliances." These may be denomited to attend the Italian Scientific Congress, which the previous Pope had forbidden their doing. increase the resources of the Commonwealth? nated the variable appropriations and will went through the barracks, found 4000 Would not their emigration be advanta- show, the increase of expenditure, during loaves of a similar character, which he disgeous to the interests of the State? Would the war, over that of a corresponding pe. tributed to the poor; he degraded the minis soldier money to buy bread for himself.

Appropria- Available Expendi-

On the 16th July, just one month after his elevation, appeared the first great pubthey presumptuously attempt to thwart the arrangement of Heaven according to which

For year ending tions aggregate. tures.

June 30, 1845...\$5,058,815 71 6,184,453 28 5,813,333 79 amnesty for political offences, which restor
1846... 5,085,892 00 6,564,426 62 5,371,514 50 trine is that labor is honorable; but slavery board of naval officers, constructors and en. Renzi, the leader of an insurrection at renders it disgraceful. Many seem to en- gineers. The contracts for the transporta- Rimini the previous year, called on him to tertain the opinion that the Creator intended tion of the mail, in steamers between New return thanks for the restoration of his libto degrade man by requiring him to labor. York and Liverpool, between New York erty, and was received as a son rather than They forget that as soon as Adam was creat and New Orleans, and from Havana to a rebel, and during a long and affectionate ted he was placed in the "garden of Eden, Chagres, have been made with Messis. Col- conversation Pius took from his desk a to dress it, and to keep it." There was la- lius and Sloo in compliance with the act copy of Renzi's revolutionary proclamation, bor enjoined before the fall-before the eat. of Congress. The carriage of the mail and said that although parts of it were ing of the "fruit of the forbidden tree whose monthly from Panama to Oregon has been wrong, it contained many useful suggesassigned to the lowest bidder. The Secretions of which he should avail himself .-Galetti another rebel leader, who had been Astoria, in the Oregon Territory, was de- in prison three years, presented him a metermined on as the Northern terminus of moir on the reforms which were needed in the route, with a right of changing it re- the law of mortgages, and received in re-Therefore labor is not disgraceful. If this served to the Department, and the law was turn a medal of honor. This conduct syllogism labors under any imperfection construed to require a mail to be transport showed that he sympathised with the moed from one point to the other within thirty tives and actions of the political offenders, days. The distance is more than three as well as with their sufferings. He in thousand miles, and the winds and currents fact put himself at the head of the reform known to be such as to render it impractica-ble to perform the required service in sail bring about those very changes which a This document sets out with stating the vessels. It was, therefore, determined to few months before it was treason to think employ steamers. The great distance at of. "My people," said he, laying his which the service is to be performed, the hand on the New Testament, "may expect

\$385,000 00

amount collected in the Pacific is not steamers, and will be available for national were some of them shocked at the infallible IRELAND seems to grow worse and worse

Docks, of Provisions and Clothing, and of has as yet only received his pay as a Navy recede slightly in one or two points from threw herself forward, and received the contents Medicine and Surgery, with estimates in de- Lieutenant. The necessary enactment is positions already taken. In these cases, in her left breast. She fell and died instantly. service for the next fiscal year. They are At the Naval School 90 Midshipmen are tentions, by making, as far as possible, real Barrington. We could fill our whole paper based on the employment, pending the war, in attendance; the school is doing well and concessions to liberty, and only formal conof ten thousand men, as allowed by law, an excellent thing. An increase of the cessions to despotism. Thus in regard to &c. &c. and a number of vessels in commission requiring their services. These reports preis recommended, making two for each rethe censorship of the press, a point on which the remonstrances of Austria are supposed the remonstrances of Austria are supposed.

C. &c.

The constabulary and military are to be interested, and an energetic effort made to protect. to have been especially urgent, the subjects life and property. But it is agreed on all hands, the public works and of the public property | The full number of Marines authorized of the Pope were greatly disappointed by subject to the control and direction of the by the act of last March have not been apcountry live in idleness, and draw their support from the other half who labor, the port from the other half who labor, the been prepared and revised with a careful land and for the war only, they ought to have ous laws, and equally gratified by the charding food now, and securing it hereafter, first,

considerable expenditure, which seem to me men of talents and information, and spent A reduction of the tariff on imported think it may be traced to the existence of to be necessary for the efficient discharge of much time with them, and with the officers cotton goods one quarter, and on woollen

The learned men are permitted to attend previous Pope had forbidden their doing. The Ghetto, that miserable part of Rome in which the Jews have hitherto been conto insult a Jew is now a criminal offence se- and uncultivated. verely punished. The law concerning the As to "tenant right he thus speaks :liberty of the press was so altered that the

proposes to establish in Ireland. The precise ground of this measure we have not new Pope. They give him a just claim to philanthropists .- N. V. Jour. of Com.

has been adopted by the Post Office De- improving them, and especially with regard pressure less severe. Yet it is still so pressing,

loss of the brig Somers near Vera Cruz are ready for sea in October and November ject which concerned the public welfare and nerve to propose, and attempt to carry out, a him. next severally dwelt upon with special of the year 1848, and the right of pay will the drawing up of plans for meliorating the system of measures which shall seek to give relief In the midst of monied pressure in England praise of Com. Perry. In connection with commence with the commencement of the lost, the assistance rendered by the performance of the mail service stipulated. jects were the following: Reform of the with him, is, as it seems to us, that he will be British, French and Spanish ships of war The annual compensation under the contract municipal organizations—Reform of the thorough in nothing—and that, wanting the will pidly. The action against the connection of criminal and civil code, the commission on which have already reported in favor of a in satisfying the country, or retaining the full are being delivered all over the realm. The gospel in the valley of the Rie Grande, and in

were some of them shocked at the infallible legal and worse. Instant seems to grow worse and worse. present the dissenters' views at length. Suffice it ary Union, upwards of 260; with the British radicalism of the Holy See, and one of The Lord Lieutenant had issued a proclamator to say, that they are agitating with effect, and Wesleyan Missionary Society, about 1,170 of Gulf a good many have been valued, taken into service, and their value is to be appointed by the Postmaster General, as they shall have been legally condemned as the contract is made with this Deby the District Cour: of Louisiana. Those partment, and the payments will be made taken in the Pacific have been condemned from the Treasury, on bills approved here, by a Prize-Court there organized, but no unless otherwise directed, it may be a quesprize-money is to be distributed till the pro-ceedings of the Court have been revised by

Territory and the establishment of Courts with Admiralty jurisdiction is resommend—with Admiralty jurisdiction is resommend—d. The voyages of the Jamestown and Macedonian are next spoken of. Mr. Uriah Brown's liquid fire has been tried with the Brown's liquid fire has been tried with the meanwhile, and some dozen outrages, are fully submit that the necessary legal enact—has given way to a body composed partly of laymen. Formidable opposition was experienced from neighboring despotic governments, and now that also fully submit that the necessary legal enact—has given way to a body composed partly of laymen. Formidable opposition was experienced from neighboring despotic governments, and some dozen outrages, are fully submit that the necessary legal enact—has given way to a body composed partly of laymen. Formidable opposition was experienced from neighboring despotic governments, and especially that of Austria, which meanwhile, and Reform Banquets have been made by Con—another still more outrageous. On the 10th meanwhile, and Reform Banquets have been Brown's liquid fire has been tried with the \$10,000 appropriated, but his shot-proof appropriation for these contracts and to appropriation for these contracts and to appropriation for these contracts and to appropriate armies, and especially that of Austia, which another still more outrageous. On the 10th meanwhile, and Reform Banquets have been made energetic protests, gathered armies, and especially that of Austia, which meanwhile, and Reform Banquets have been made energetic protests, gathered armies, celebrated at Avesne, Line Bernoy, Beziers, &c. established the office of Patriarch of Jerusalem. \$10,000 appropriated, but his shot-proof steamship has not. The liquid fire is not approved of. The estimates of the next spear are spoken of in the following paragraphs, which we quote:

I have the honor to present, herewith, the Reports from the several Bureaux of Construction, Equipment and Repair, of Ordnance and Hydrography, of Yards and Construction, Equipment and Hydrography, of Yards and Hydrography, of Yards and Hydrography, of Yards and Hydrography, of Yards and Englance and Hydrography, of Yards and Englance and Ference and to appropriation for these contracts and to approve of annual the term for which they have shown the following paragraphs, which we quote:

The destimates of the next insurrections, and even marked the office of Patriarch of Jerusaletts, and agent, and his brother-in-law, formented insurrections, and even marked the office of Patriarch of Jerusaletts, and man them, make cannon, and mount them, such that the has appointed to the dignity a simple through the steight vears a missionary to Parket to one Ryan's, and told him to present the New York Recorder, it is not wonderful that he has been obliged to defer the execution of some projects with him. Ryan threw Tacker between him and his assailants. They separated them, and a gun was levelled at their victim. His wife what is called the office of Patriarch of Jerusaletts, and even in the dignity a simple from such an immense labor of the section of S2,279 20 duties on instruments imported for its use is asked the office of Patriarch of Jerusaletts, and and the dignity a simple from such and insurance in the dignity as imple the troops into the Papal territory. Amidst the difficulties, added to these which are the heat of the market, and at Avesne, Line Bernoy, Beziers, &c.

Thus goes the fight. Royally says build forts.

Som that the has appointed at Avesne, Line Bernoy, Be however, he has shown the sincerity of his in-

that something must be done, and the Irish no relief to able bodied men, except in exchange law has been so satisfactory, that the number value of their improvements, with tenant-right, or the dungeon silenced, social, political or re-The gross amount estimated for is ten plies in the Navy is a good one, and works its influence, and that of other publications flax culture, fisheries, and increase of the currency. SHARMAN CRAWFORD said Ireland was Be the intentions of the new Pope what unanimous as to tenant-right—and proceeded to they may, he has so managed both his private conduct and public acts, as to gain the property, and that Ireland, with the legislative

arable acres would be annually in corn—an area of 5,600,000 acres; put the produce at 17 cwt. man, woman and child-or stating each family negro slavery among us, and her exemption the public duties devolved on the Depart. of the government, discussing projects of reapd mixed goods one half. A reduction of at five, would give three tons to every family in ment. Of the appropriations made for the form. He gave audiences without the ordi- the internal duties on salt and some other the kingdom. This calculation relates to corn current year the unexpended balances, will, nary ceremonies, and appointed days on articles of universal consumption. The alone, showing that twice the amount that is without doubt, prove adequate to all the which the meanest subject could have free concession to private companies of four needed could be raised upon a portion only of access to his person. Nor were these mere lines of proposed rail-roads, having a total the arable land; when to this was added, what the support of man or cattle, the extent of the productiveness of Ireland would be realized. Another view Mr. Crawford presented.

Suppose by any stimulus the owners or occupound on each acre-this would put in circulation at once £14,000,000-give 13 pence a day to mily of five and a half, would support 4,000,000. ter, imprisoned the bakers, and gave each to live elsewhere. Some special taxes ment given large portions of her people; and which they labored under are removed, and immense bodies of arable land left untenanted

most a legislature. These councils are not elected by the people, yet their organization goes a great way towards recognizing the principles of the popular representation.

With regard to purely ecclesiastical matters, the Pope has projected none but moral ters, the Pope has projected none but moral terms to the whole of Ireland, with some few is computed that between one and two huses the insurrection is at at end.

Letters from Naples of the 30th ult. states the insurrection is at at end.

The latest news states that blood has shed at Fivizzano. The Modenese were the procession of the proper measure of tenant-right, the discount of the procession. terms, renew his tenure ; and which will enable cise ground of this measure we have not time to describe. This is an outline of the principal measures already adopted by the new Pone. They give him a just claim to ally concurred (hear, hear.) He did not mean new Pope. They give him a just claim to to contend that this system of tenant-right alone the sympathy and praise of all enlightened would bring about such a change as they could desire to see. The people would require to be established, and other means taken to enlighten the people; but properly regulated tenant-right would give a stimulous to improvement hitherto

valuering on the part of Mexico as inconsistent with the spirit of the age, resorted to as a means of revenue with a certain result of untold atrocities, if favored, and deserving as it has received, the reprobation of the civilized world.

The Post Office Department, for its foreign mail contracts.—
But to guard myself against the reprobation of congress to confer, a the reprobation of the civilized world.

The Post Office Department, for its foreign mail contracts.—
But to guard myself against the reprobation of exceeding the authority which it was the intention of Congress to confer, a clause is inserted in the contract, reserving to the diffusion of education, and the effect of increasing to the diffusion of education, and the effect of increasing to the diffusion of education, and the effect of increasing to the diffusion of education, and the established by the Post Office Department, for its foreign mail contracts.—
But to guard myself against the reproach of exceeding the authority which it matter, and facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland (hear, hear.)

With the same object, he recomment to take a bold step in this matter, and facilitate the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland (hear, hear.)

He Parliament; this had the effect of increasing to the diffusion of education, and the established by the Post Office Department, for its foreign mail contracts.—

Rangoon; Dr. Judson and the children had been only seventeen rupeas a month; hence they must wait to return to the Maulmain until more only as to render Parliament; this had the effect of increasing to the diffusion of education, and the established by the Post Office Department, for its foreign mail contracts.—

Rangoon; Dr. Judson and the children had been only to the diffusion of education, and the established by the Post Office Department, for its foreign mail contracts.—

Rangoon; Dr. Judson and the children had been only to the diffusion of education, and the established by the Post Office Department, for its foreign mail contract the Parliament; this had the effect of increasing only the civilized world.

The force on the coast of South America, the squadron on the coast of China, that on the Pacific, the operations of the Gulf squadron, and the loss of the being Someon to the contracts require the vessels to be loss of the being Someon to the civilized world.

Clause is inserted in the contract, reserving to Congress the right to annul the contract at the appointed a number of committees, partly ecclesiastic the last House, Charles Shaw Lefevre, was election the approaching session, if it shall be deem the approaching session in California, the operations of the Gulf squadron, and the loss of the being Someon the Charged with the investigation of some sub-loss of the being Someon the Charged with the investigation of some sub-loss of the being Someon the Charged with the approaching the two dependence in life save in tretand (hear, hear.) He had not dependence in life save in tretand (hear, hear.) He had not dependence in life save in tretand (hear, hear.) He had not dependence in life save in tretand (hear, hear.) He had not dependence in life save in tretand (hear, hear.) He had not dependence in life save in tretand (hear, hear.) He had not dependence in life save in tretand (hear, hear.) He

The medals, which by act of Congress are to be presented to the officers and men who risked their lives on that occasion, will be transmitted as soon as Com. Perry shall have procured and communicated their names.

The Secretary urges an increase in number of Assistant Surgeons. He also recommends an allowance to Naval officers collecting duties in Mexican ports of one per cent. on the sum collected. In the

Defer not 'till to-morrow; The help that should within be sought, Scorn from without to borrow.

Old maxims these, but stout and true, And speak with trumpet tone, To do at once what is to do, And trust yourselves alone.

> FRANCE still grows. . The King and Ministry have their loan of 250 million of francs, and have some 1850 pieces of artillery stored away stitution. shakes amid his soldiery. The Reformers are dents. glad at heart, and confident-yet aver-not a

Old King cannot help it. SWITZERLAND, if the accounts are to be re lied on, is involved in civil war. We cannot BAPTISM OF THREE CHINESE.—Three Chinese help thinking, that diplomacy will prevent, or youths, brought to England by Rev. Mr. Legge, help thinking, that diplomacy will prevent, or intervention arrest it, if it be begun. Switzer- to the Independent church. land is the battle-ground of liberalism on continental Europe. Germany looks to Switzer- Madras, and Columbo, four Episcopal Sees are land with great hope. In freedom, and every to be devided, and six new Sees formed; se that essential progress, the German portion is far in four. advance of the nations around it. There the free, but exiled spirits, of other lands, found a home. While in Germany the bayonet slept,

ligious enquiry, in this part of Switzerland men spoke what they thought. That Austria, Its length puts it out of our power to publish under these circumstances, that Louis Phillippe, should seek to crush this free-spot, and leave no escape, is all natural enough; and nothing will vate conduct and public acts, as to gain the unbounded confidence of his people, and reforms proposed would be free, peaceable, and England has said there shall be no intervention.

Despots of Europe are afraid of war. They From Customs, - - \$23,747,864 66

ments. The report is, that the first blood was shed on the 3d, at St. Gothard-that it was taken to every statute acre—and the yield would be by the infantry and artillery of Uri and Lucerne, 4,700,000 tons. The population of Ireland is and retaken by the Tessinese-that Friburg was 8,000,000. This would allow 12 cwt. to every to be bombarded on the 15th and 16th. Of the result of the war, if it goes on, we may speak The expenditures during the with some certainty. The Diet, or Liberals will subdue the lowlands and their towns; the might be grown on the remainder, three fifths, for overcome. If England has not taken the strong From Customs, Ist quarter, by ground represented, the next news we shall hear will be of foreign interference, provided diplomacy fails to stop the civil war.

ITALY has taken one step forward. Piedmont, piers of land could be induced to spend one Tuscany and Rome, have formed an Italian customs union, and invited the King of Naples, and the Duke of Modena to join it. The greatest freedom of Trade is the basis of it. King Charles Al- From avails of Treasury Notes the power to help herself, was starving, in part, Genoa of the 5th instant give an account of Add bal, in treas'y July 1, '47, fined, is thrown open, and they are allowed for food from stinted productions; no employ- his enthusiastic reception in that city. At the gates, the local authorities, accompanied by about 50,000 persons, received his Majesty with repeated cries of "Long live Charles Albert, the The actual expenditures for the lat. reforming Prince."

arrangement of Heaven according to which a face?"

May do they practically disjoin the terms which the was about to say, that tenant-right would not endanger the rights of property; and the population of the contrary, the it was the only means by which the was about to say, that tenant-right would not endanger the rights of property; and a subscription was started in the people, the following incident occurred. The would not endanger the rights of property; and the rights of property; and a subscription was started in the people, the following incident occurred. The would not endanger the rights of property; and the rights of property; the tit was the only means by which the eights of property; the tit was the only means by which the eights of property; the tit was the only means by which the rights of property; the tit was the only means by which the contrary, their it was the new contrary, their was double effectually would not endanger the rights of property; and the rights of property; the wind the rights of property; the wind the rights of property; the would not endanger the rights of property; the tit was the only means by which the econtrary, their was the only means to result the people, the following incident occurred. The and the rights of property; the tit was the only means to prove the contrary, the it was the contrary, the it was the contrary, the i Among other interesting demonstrations by Rome, twenty-four in all, besides a cardinal whether the trust under which the land had been originally conferred had not been violated, whether it had not been violated, whether it had not been originally conferred had not been violated, whether it had not been violated, of the receive of Piedmont and Conferred had not been violated, as president. as president. This body is to deliberate and advise about all national affairs, and is alis computed that between one and two hundred ry notes

Letters from Naples of the 30th ult. state that

ters, the Pope has projected none but moral reforms. He has exhorted the religious orders to purity, the clergy to preaching with simplicity, and forbidden the ecclesiastics of Rome to attend the theatre. One of his last acts, is a letter to the Irish prelates, admission to the projected none but moral try, and there seemed to be no other way to do it. It did appear to him to lay the foundation for a fair and final definition of the tenant-right (hear, hear.) It prayed for "a law to secure an equitable tenant-right in the convertible value created in, and superadded to, the soil, by the industry, skill, and labor of the tenant, and which shall give a legal right to full compensation for the wounded several. Upon this all the citizens to the projected none but moral try, and there seemed to be no other way to do shed at Fivizzano. The Modenese were the agressors. The latter arrested without knowing why, the serjeant major of the Tuscan carbinates. The multitude took his part. The Modenese fired upon the people, killed one and shall give a legal right to full compensation for the wounded several. Upon this all the citizens turns for the fiscal year commencing July 1, and shall give a legal right to full compensation for the wounded several. monishing them to have nothing to do with the colleges which the British Government tenant, whose landlord will not, on reasonable reing on at the clizens wounded several. Upon this all the citizens tures for the fiscal year commencing them to have nothing to do with the British Government tenant, whose landlord will not, on reasonable reing on at the citizens tures for the fiscal year commencing to do with the British Government tenant, whose landlord will not, on reasonable reing on at the citizens tures for the fiscal year commencing to do with the British Government tenant, whose landlord will not, on reasonable reing on the same to the citizens to the citizens that the citizens the citizens the citizens that the ci

> Austria has resolved not to give up Ferrara. Count Ferreti will not resign. The French Ambassador at Naples had com-

to Ava, and were preparing to go, when by rein the Mediterranean are then spoken of, including the affair of the Carmelita. In this connection the Secretary speaks of pri
watering on the perfect of the country of the people, and the methods of the people are the sent out circulars to the governors of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the term of ten means wanting to push for the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the term of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the term of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the termitation of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the termitation of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the termitation of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the termitation of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the termitation of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the termitation of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the termitation of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the termitation of the provinces, requiring them to investigate and report upon the termitation of the provinces are the methods of the provinces are the me

> Missions Proposed .- The Synod of Missis sippi, at its last meeting, adopted the following

the providence of God is now open for mission-

Gulf of Mexico between thirty and forty vessels will be constructed in the most skill- long been monopolized by the clergy.— Lord John Russell will not be the man for the to do this against the convictions of those who that the number of laborers in Foreign Missions thousand dollars have been collected; the ful manner, which may be used as war The cardinals who composed this council hour. were taxed. At some leisure moment, we will connected with the American Board is upwards of 520; with the American Baptist Mission-

TAKING THE VEIL .- The Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph states that three young ladies, two of them natives of that city, recently received the white veil in the Convent of Notre Dame. Also, that a very accomplished lady, one of those who have been educated in the East, and senf out to the West under the patronage of Gov. Slade, having recently joined the catholic faith, will CHRISTIANS OF THE LEBANON.-The Sultan

has expressed to the Pope his desire that the pro-tection of the Christians of the Lebanon should

drop of blood-not an atom of treasure-but ... The Jews.-A Congress of reformist Israel drop of blood—not an atom of treasure—but ites were to meet in the course of the last month, larger rights and a surer happiness we must and at Berlin, Prussia, to discuss questions relative. will have. And the day will be theirs. The to the exterior wership, and to the reforms of which Judaism may be susceptible, in accordance to the wants of the age.

NEW BISHOPS FOR INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, there will be ten Indian Bishops, instead of

Treasurer's Annual Report

The Secretary of the Treasurer's Report is longer than the President's Message. It is equally important; in some respects more so .it. We do, however, the next best thing; we give the Financial Statements and Estimates of the report as furnished by the National Intelligencer.

England has said there shall be no intervention, we incline to think there will be none. The year ending on the 30th June, 1847, were rom Public Lands From miscellaneous sources,

From avails of Treas'y Notes and Loans -25,679,199 45 Total receipts, Add balance in the Treasury July 1, 1846,

\$61,152,428 90 same period were -

The estimated Receipts and Expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1848, are-\$11,106,257 41

Leaving bal. in treas'v July 1. '47. \$1.701.251 25

actual returns, From Customs, 2d, 3d, and 4th quarters, as estimated. \$31,000,000 00

3,500,000 00 400,000 00 \$34,900,000 00

6,285,294 55 \$41,185,294 55 1,701,251 25

EXPENDITURES, Viz.

quarter ending September 30, 1847, were the public service during the

Treasury notes outstanding and payable when presented 42,146,465 38

3,000,000 00

Deduct deficit July 1, 1848 15,729,114 27

Means available for service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1849 \$19,370,885 73

manent and in-

-\$55,644,941 72 Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous - - \$5,613,061 52 Army proper, volun-teers, and Military

Academy - -Fortifications, ordnance, arming militia, &c. - - -Pensions - 1,694,318 84 Indian department - 926,401 81 Naval establishment 10,905,558 55

2,453,402 68

debt and Treasury \$55,644,941 72 to service of fiscal year ending June 30, 1849

19,370,885 73 Excess of expenditures over means
July 1, 1849 - - - - \$36,274,055 99

Fancy makes vitality where it does not find it; to it all things are alive.

Important Move.

Says the Louisville Journal:-A bill has been introduced into the Legisla ture of Alabama, the object of which is to pre-vent the separation of the families of negroes, and to exempt them from sale by legal process. A motion was made to indefinitely postpone the bill, but it was lost by a large majority.

A good, a glorious move! Slaveholders will not belie their better natures, or much longer tolerate injustice, by submitting to the terrible moral wrong of separating families, and a cold blooded monied traffic in slaves. Will the Kentucky Legislature, following the Alabama, legalize the marriage of colored persons, and forbid the desecration of home ties? Will churches, in obedience to the word of God. human flesh for money?

C. M. Clay.

The friends of freedom will be glad to hear again from one of its truest champions. Unchanged in mind and purpose, he is fired by as the law, no less than public opinion, has put holy a zeal for the good cause, as man ever felt. His reception in Kentucky has been of the grand fete. All parties and all classes, joined to meet and greet Cassius M. Clay. The truth is, the people love and respect the man.

Nor let any one suppose that this results from his military services! He had no opportunity to win warrior-fame. It was the spirit of generosity and self-sacrifice-the remembrance of his fight in a holfer battle than war ever witnessed—which bade the people hail his return free principles, when once set in motion. Geor- fathers resisted and overcame a tyranny that this spirit. home with so wide and earnest an enthusiasm.

And it is a good omen-this honorable acknowledgement of past injustice, and shaking of hands over past divisions. It shows that the avail nothing. They can neither impart strength hour is, when men may consider the right, and to slavery, nor sap the vitality of freedom. The struggle honestly for it. Let us welcome this change as the dawn of a better day, and labor together to hasten its full and more glorious

To the Subscribers of the True American: COMPATRIOTS-The True American has cease

to exist; but it was not in vain that it was established by me, and so liberally sustained by

The true friends of the South were not behind their brothers of the free States in feeling the evils of slavery. Not content with infecting the pulpit, the Legislative Hall and the social and there at long intervals some one more daring than the rest gave utterance to the holiest inthan original stagnation.

single handed into this fearful contest. Holding in mind the examples of those who in all

sponsible only to the laws.

per for mine. Those who have seen both pa-pers will not regret the change. I ask for him the continuation of that generous support in that cause which was in me shown dear to so many noble Americans. The first scene in the for the last few years have aroused the consciences and startled the minds of millions. Go read

longer the dream of "fanatics." The spirit of large and liberal enquiry and consequent amelioriation 'is moving all nations. The land of "76" cannot long follow in the unwilling wake of Transatantic despotism in secuus-America will yet be FREE! "God and Lib-C. M. CLAY.

erty," C. M. Lexington, Ky., Dec. 18th, 1847.

Dr. Ruffner. We have before us a Southern paper which denounces unsparingly this excellent citizen and good man.

Wherefore this? He has only lifted his voice to stifle freedom of speech, and muzzle the liberty of the Press, know not either their temper or character

We have no objection to this Press or any

gress of his views, they must learn to consider with a christian liberality.

Emancipation in the West Indies. It is said often, that the Emancipation Scheme

in the West Indies is a failure.

such conduct.

Movement. to it, of which the following is a specimen:-

Resolved, That in the ownership of slaves we are not only exercising a human, but a consti-tutional and moral right, and that we allow no which we shall be deprived of our property in United States says:-

By and by, the people will understand this action. It does not mean what it purports, and its authors would not do what they threaten .- 542. This, we think, is the true explanation. One party takes decided pro-slavery ground; the other, fearing loss of power, unites with it; and is, invariably, union of action, on this sub- strument.

technical use of this phrase, when the people of insisting upon these matters declare, that no not been felt, it never would have been resorted CLAY's opinion; for in the creed which he gave man ought to separate families, and traffic in to,) that the Free States would be loval to the constitution, and that, in no emergency would the "peculiar institution" be assailed by them, or the Federal Government. And this conviction, in one sense, was, and is, correct. The supremacy of the State over slavery; is admitted; this principle beyond the power of assault. But, unfortunately, as the wise men of the South warmest character. At Lexington, it was a would say, there can be no agitation of this question which will not weaken, and, in the end, destroy slavery. "Give occasion to defend it," said Judge Gaston, "and its fate is fixed." "Stir it." said one of South Carolina's ablest men, "and no sane man can doubt what the end will be." None, certainly, should doubt. For there crush them-to crush them, too, in defiance of is no such thing as impeding, no possibility, every principle and sentiment on which the Nagia nay affirm as she pleases; South Carolina may threaten disunion; the whole perpetualist clan may proclaim war to the hilt; but it will power of free principles is deeper and stronger and Gov. BEBE called Bibb, &c. than any party or sect; or than all parties and sects combined; and it will out-will conquer-

despite of the mad opposition of fierce fees, or

the heated action of wild and wayward friends.

As for disunion, if the Wilmot Proviso should become the law-it is the idlest gammon, in the world to talk about it. Does South Carolina or Georgia, do any bodies of men in these States. uppose, that the mid-slave States will ever circle, it breathed upon the liberty of the press, and painted pretence! Cast your eye, doubter, time; but for our country which needs now, if and despairing silence sat upon millions. Here over the geography of these States, and see for ever it did need, the best counsels of its best stincts of nature, and spoke out against the say probable, but possible. Begin with the Old vice! They "sweat for duty, not for meed;" giant curse. It was but a momentary ripple on a vast sea, whose waters again subsided into more of it—West Virginia—would this hour, and by a In all the South there was not a single press large majority, too, disown slavery, if it had the feel if their example should raise up worthier where the right could be vindicated or calm rea- power to do it, as the bitterest of curses! Pro- men to fill their places! soning allowed. In the year 1845 I ventured ceed to Tennessee. The Eastern division, when ages had vindicated the liberties of men-I had met, petitioned that there should be no bondage The American people know the result. The God of battles has stood by the right. The liberty of the press is for the first time since tablish a free State, to be called-Frank-land! 1776 established in the South. Not only in my Come to Kentucky. By law, no man can bring own State, but in the National Capital and di- slaves into our State, so resolved are our people, vers other places, men "may fully speak and write upon any subject whatever," being remeans, to our black population! Will these The "Examiner" has succeeded the "True States, can they, under these circumstances, sus-American." My detention in a Mexican prison tain any man, or set of men, or State, seeking the Editor of the "Examiner" has forestalled to sever our Union, because the extension of my wishes, and is now fulfilling all my obliga- slavery is forbid by law? Never! "No power tions to my subscribers by substituting his pa- under heaven" can force or persuade them to

But suppose the mid-slave states, with the other states of the Union, tired of ceaseless as- Oats, drama is accomplished: brighter hopes dawn sault, and angry warfare, should say to South upon Kentucky and the American Republic. Carolina,-"Go" What could she do? What trade of Chicago, the Chicago Journal notices The extraordinary events at home and abroad could she effect, if she united with her, Georgia, the fact that it was only in 1839 that its export Florida, Alabama? Before two years had pass- trade commenced, and consisted of a load of Guizot's History of Civilization, and take cour- ed, supposing these States mad enough to join wheat and 700 barrels of flour. The latter was tyrannically force the free blacks away! What age. Faith in the progress of mankind is no her, they would beg to be restored. In the name brought back for want of a market. In 1842 they want, and all they want is, the benefit and secure in these States ? What is it which enables slave-holders to hold property in them? Nothing but their connection with the Union ! ring the liberties of men. A great destiny awaits Sever that, let these States, let slave-holders in them, stand by themselves, a fixed mark for the world's scorn, avoided without, weak and powerless within, and "no power under heaven" could make a "tenure" in man valid. It would die out, instantly. They who exercised "ownership of slaves" would be started into the necessity, if other causes failed to reach them, of making freedom the universal law, contrary to against an institution which he knows is crush- the statute of the state in that case made and ing his native home. He has only as a man, provided. Disunion is no triflying theme. It and a minister of God, spoken directly and is an act which when "calculated"—as we hope plainly against slavery because he felt it to be it will be calculated-is more fraught with

his duty to do so. And shall he be abused, shall woe than any within the range of human acany portion of the Press denounce him, because tion. But of all portions of the Union, it would he thus does his duty? They who believe the fall heaviest and be felt hardest, by this ultra-Southern people will lend a hand, in this way, pro-slavery section-by those who plume themselves on their bearing, and vapor haughtily as to what they will submit to-as to what shall

or shall not be done by the Nation. In proof of this, as some, a slight foretaste of other Press opposing Dr. RUFFNER. We go the dread evil, we need but look at the confor the fairest and fullest discussion of slavery dition of the only State which has agitated and every other subject. We desire, (as Mr. this question of disunion, and sought with Clay advises,) to see on all sides moderation, apparent earnestness to carry it out. Nullificaprudence, and forbearance. But when one tion has cost South Carolina millions of dollars! whose life is spotless, whose character is so tru- For disunion dogmas, she has broken down her ly loveable because it is so truly good, is harsh- cities, and thinned out rapidly, her population! ly and rudely assailed, merely because he choses Other causes were operating to produce this to express mildly, but firmly his views, we think result; but these were the chief, or immediate; so it time that good men, of all parties, should that when she dared to threaten disunion in theounite, to arrest a spirit so intolerant and des- ry, (for her leaders were never in earnest, as we shall show hereafter,) peace-loving citizens Of one thing Dr. Ruffner's assailants may be abandoned her by thousands, while enterprising assured-that his character, and influence, men abroad, refused, by thousands, in conseare unassailable. If they would check the pro- quence, to adopt her as their home. And such must be the result whenever, or wherever, the them in a christian temper, and to meet him, as people of any State seek to destroy our constihe will meet them, say or do what they may, tution, to threaten even its dissolution, and especially if they should attempt this, because the National Government, as a Government,

nothing, or it means, that the slaveholder, in gress from establishing it. Our internal combut lately owned large bodies of slaves, are of exercising ownership over slaves, may defy any merce is more important than our foreign comtheir own accord, pressing it on? Why, if the law, and ride down any constitution. The own- merce, and we should know what it is, where negroes become thereby more degraded and ership in Georgia, legally, is not questioned. and how it is increasing or decreasing, the relatroublesome, do they deliberately seek to in- The State, and the State only, can sanction or tive positions of different States, cities, &c., much energy among us to repine at losses, or crease all manner of social evils around them? disturb that. But this fact in itself, seems to and this we can never learn officially and accurove, that slavery cannot exist, or be introduced rately until we have a Home Department. look simply to their interests are never guilty of into territory now free:-for the bare admission Department by a thorough system would show, that it could, would go far, not only to subvert in detail, the extent of our home, or internal Depend upon it, the assertion is an error, all State-rights, but to give the National Govern- trade. The West is especially interested in this Emancipation is not a failure in the West Indies! ment direct control over the institution. We matter, and its representatives ought to press it The actions of slave-holders proves that it is of the South cannot blow hot and cold. We earnestly. Mr. Vinton has made a move on cannot say, as under the law we have the right this subject which cannot fail to bring it up. to do, that the State is supreme over slavery, and, See proceedings of Congress. at the same time, that we may carry it where we The Southern Planting States are moving, please. If we affirm the latter, Congress, soonunanimously, against the Wilmot Proviso .- er or later, will affirm its right over slavery; and The Senate of Georgia, without a dissenting that, too, through our own admission and action. states that D'Israeli, and all "Young England," voice, passed a series of resolutions in relation But what is the language of the law? What its would be on the liberal side of the question (resettled decree? It is this: "That slavery being a lative to the emancipation of the Jews) even to with chill air, and biting severity. Hundreds with him in the present or future, the glory of Resolved, That it is the duty of every man, local and municipal institution, incapable of be. in every section of this confederacy, if the ing established, or continued without the sanc.

Presidency, who favors the principles of the does not exist at the time of acquisition, either Wilmot Proviso. by the Government directly, or by the Territo-

power under heaven to dictate the tenure by only as persons. The Supreme Court of the trading with New York, &c. It was a retalia-"The character of property is given them (slaves) by the local law." See Peters' Reports, 15, vol. 507. No. 2, Law Journal 67, 1 Peters

"The Constitution acts upon slaves as person The constitution treats of slaves as persons The views of Mr. Madison, who thought it

"The constitution acts upon a State, not upon

So far as we understand them, Chief Justice lieve-and they are unquestionably right-that Marshall, Justices Story, McLEAN, and all. it was a fatal move, for Southern interests, in the the Judges, affirm these doctrines. If so, Congress has no more power to create slavery in the South permitted the pro-slavery agitation. free territory than it has, as Mr. Adams said, to It had its rise in one conviction-(if that had create a King, and this, evidently, is HENRY at Raliegh, he declared,

"1. That Congress has no power or authority over the subject of slavery.

"2. That the existence, maintenance and continuance of the institution depends exclusively upon the power and authority of the respectiv

This, then, is the true doctrine, and if an attempt be made, any where, or by any party, to Union-merely because a few slave-holders cannot establish slavery where they please-the party or parties so acting will find, that the mid-slave States will rally at once and manfully, around the law and the constitution, and help master the madness which would seek to sought to degrade them with ignoble fetters.

Correction.

In the article on the school fund, last week the Rev. C. S. STOWE, was named C. F. Howe,

Reports, &cc

We gave a synopsis of the Secretary of War's last week. We furnish this, asynopsis of the reports of the Tressury, Secretary of Navy, Post Master General, &c., &c.

Chief Justice Spencer and Chancellor Kem

Two good men are fallen! In ripe years, Chief tolerate the idea of disunion, because slavery is Justice Spencer and Chancellor Kent are gathnot extended into territory now free? Yet this ered with their fathers! Not for them may we is the proposition, stript of specious disguise, mourn-for they had lived their full allotted yourself whether such a result is, we will not men. These two great men have done real ser-

How old is this city? He is still a young counted the cost, and was prepared for the catas- of man to man, and proposed that, with a kin- man who can say he knew it not, as such, in his class we have met, from the whole South, only save an immense sum annually to cities, dred people in the mountain region of West school boy days. Well, look now at the estima- we have yet to hear one assign this reason for but diminish full three quarters of the suffering, ted value of its imports from the 15th April to his removal.

the 15th November, 1847: Merchandize, -- \$2,350,000 Miscellaneous articles, 175,000 Lumber, &c., 160,000 Total, - - \$2,685,000

The exports, during the above time, were The following table will show the exports of

bread-stuffs during the last two years:-1846. 1847. Increase. Wheatbu.1,459,595 1,685,632 226,040 10,947 45,144 33,197

10,438 52,113 As an illustration of the repid growth of the of common sense, what is it, that makes slavery the exports were 586,907 bushels of wheat and blessing of free labor. Let Gov. Smith and all 2,920 bbls. of flour.

wheat! Labor is free; the laborer independ- erners and people of Virginia. ent; and the mighty wilds of the North-West becomes great and wealthy, while slave culture, she has resolved upon action, in this great and and the degradation of human toil, in consequence, makes us poorer and poorer.

Remembered.

We notice in the English papers, an account f the celebration of the 53d anniversary of the acquittal of Thomas Hardy, John Horne Tooke and John Thelwall, on Friday the 5th of November. This acquittal was a triumph of a jury over despotism. The sturdy men who tried these reformers "long ago" could not be seduced by flattery, or overswed by power.

It was, in 1794, we believe, that Tooke, and his companions, were accused of High Treason and, in the worst of times, these twelve hones lurors stood by the law of liberty. Where are the prosecutors and law officers of the Crown who sought to have them convicted? Condemned as base recreants on the very spot on which they lorded it over the poor and unfriended, while they who stood in the felon's stand, and their able and gratuitous counsel, ERSKINE and GIBBS. and the twelve noble jurors, are honored and toasted as the champions and defenders of freedom. What a lesson to tyrants and tyranny, little or large! What an example to brave spirits acting in a narrow or wide sphere of influence! Happy the man-blessed be he, here and hereafter, whether known or unknown, whose life has been consistently devoted to the good of his

Home Department.

We are glad to find that this subject is agitated. We need a Home Department, or Secretary for shall forbid the extension of slavery into terri- Home Commerce at Washington. The proposition is opposed by Mr. RHETT, and other South The Georgia Senate's fourth resolve means Carolina members; but this need not deter Con-

Young England. Under the head of news, a London paper

And worth remembering, too! South Carolina passed a law, us have Southern States, for the imspection of vessels ry measure. That is, the Governor of New York refused to deliver up some one charged with kid-napping, and therefore the legislature determined to punish the Empire State.

Well-the law has been executed! And who is hurt! The Palmetto State alone! New York can ship to other ports and trade States, than Charleston, and South Carolina. hence, without any real sympathy of feeling between parties in the Planting States, there between carried out in that most important in-

to repeal the law! The political legislation of South Carolin has half ruined that State, and this the people

there will find out too late.

"Go Ahead!" When right, of course! There should then, no stop-no hesitation-no anxiety. We understand this philosophy in trade, poli-

tics, war. Nothing daunts our men in these matters. Americans brave any risks; encounter any opposition: meet any odds-and they do all this, too, as if there could be neither failure nor defeat. But in moral subjects, they do not manishow, the same qualities in moral matters that they do in trade or politics or war, they would

No matter. The right leaven is among The times are auspicious for its diffusion. Our very foes are working for us, and if we work rightly fer ourselves, we cannot fail. Let us. then, go shead. George A. Light has hit true idea, and put it in stirring verse. Read it, most assuredly, of arresting the progress of tional Government is based, and for which our for neither they nor we can have too much of and then let your boys, and girls memorize it

> Never doubt a righteous cause; Throw yourself completely in; Conscience shaping all your laws
> Manfully, through thick and thin,

Do not ask who'll go with you; Go ahead Numbers! spurn the coward's plea!

If there be but one or two, Single handed though it be, Go ahead! Though before you mountains rise, Go ahead:

Scale them?--certainly you can: Let them proudly dare the skies: What are mountains to a man! Go ahead. Though fierce waters round you dash:

Go ahead; Let no hardship baffle you: Though the heavens roar and flash, Still, undaunted, firm and true. Go ahead.

Strange Views

Gov. Smith, of Va., says: "I venture the opinion that a larger emigration of our white laborers is produced by our free

negroes than by the institution of slavery.' The opinion is unqualifiedly in gro exists, emigrate to get rid of slavery. Of all tary laws wisely planned and executed, will, not

the trouble to compare their numbers, with country how to live. whites or slaves, will know that it has not. Is it not an absurdity, palpable on its face, to say cities have graver motives to move them to acthat 50,000 free blacks in Virginia produce a tion? We hope wiser heads than ours, and larger emigration of free laborers, than 448,- those more familiar with the subject, will turn 986 slaves? The very supposition is ridiculous. their attention to Sanitary laws, and enlighten The Governor adds

Again, they perform a thousand little menial services to the exclusion of the white man, pre- mand them, both on the score of a wise humanferred by their employers, because of the authority and control which they can exercise, and frequently because of the ease and facility with which they can remunerate such services

He must have a high idea of the white laboring classes of the South! He would have them others help to remove every cause which de-What will not free labor accomplish! Only grades labor, and then will they do justice to all. think of it, in 1839, Chicago's export trade con- This is the way to look the evil "boldly" in the sisted of one load of wheat and of 700 bbls, of face. This would be manifesting the benevoflour! Now it supports a fleet of vessels, and lence, which, in the olden times, characterized sends its hundreds of thousands of bushels of the spirit, and marked the conduct, of the Gov-

And thus will the Old Dominion act, when perplexing question of slavery. She will never need suggestions nor sustain measures which would taint her name with cruelty, and blacken her conduct with crime

Slave Trade.

All accounts agree, that there is great increas of activity in the Slave Trade on the coast of Africa. The demand from Cuba and Brazil is the cause of it. Can no measures be adopted to stop this traffic ? Might not the civilized nations unite to stop it? We wish the public opinion of the civilized world would sternly, demand this union. Once entered into, with a right spirit, the dreadful traffic must cease.

The Flood-Sanitary Laws. It were vain almost to give, in detail, the losses and incidents of the late flood in the mid-

Many of the streams have been higher than in the great overflow in 1832-all nearly as high. The destruction on the water courses is very great; mills, crops, cattle, and houses have been injured or swept away. In the cities and towns great damage has been done; some of them, as for instance Lawrenceburgh, will not recover from the effects for years.

As yet, we have heard of no loss of Suffering, great suffering, exists, all along the river; but it has called out the good qualities of the people, and proved that the men and women of the West are as generous as they are active and intelligent. In the cities and towns relief societies, and neighborhood benevolence, have met the occasion with ready hands, and open purses, showing that there is only needed ble evils of pauperism,

Work, honest, steady work, will repair both, ed it from them as alike coarse and base. ened toil which necessity may demand.

upon hundreds have been forced from their its paternity. houses by the water; hundreds upon hundreds We protest, also, against the cloak with which

ndispensable; but a look of the right kind, a an almoner or superior, but as a brother before which could be heaped before him. Are there laboring men who are suffering? Approach of kindness on our lips, saying, "we have found employment for you, where you can earn your bread," and they will leap into it with joy, and hail us as their truest friends. Do you know poor women who are in distress? Come to them, not as charity-dispensers, but with propositions to engage in work which will pay them well, and yield them and theirs a support, an independence, and they will joyously embrace the opportunity and bless us as the pure and good love to bless those whom they think of, and call, their deliverers. This is the spirit in which we should do fest the same daring or action. They trim, hesi- good. In this way, and in this way alone, tate, compromise, doubt. If they had, or would should we be known by the poor and needy, and felt by the community. And if this were the common spirit-if this were our habitual waysubvert the fundamental law-to sever the be the world's-master-spirits, and heaven's think you, friend, there could ever be extended suffering, or even partial want, felt by classes or individuals among us? A co-operative action based on this benevolence would go farvery far-to banish poverty from among us and relieve the virtuous poor from evils, which, through neglect on the part of society, and a false pride on theirs, so often and so bitterly op-

> We could wish, too, that our cities were so far advanced, as to understand the operation of wise Sanitary laws, and the necessity of enforcing them. Suppose, by way of example, two hundred families ejected from their houses, by the flood. They return to them, when it subsides, and clean them up. But there is a sediment left, which makes the walls damp, and creates a bad air producing sickness. Suppose in consequence that out of these families-which at five to the family would number one thousand, a third were taken sick, so as to be disabled from work, and that twenty or thirty of them should die. The loss of life would be the severest misfortune; the sickness the next. But, as these higher views, do not control, consider the loss, the pecuniary loss, to the city, by persons dying or being sick, the cost arising from death and sickness, &c. A day's loss of work by a laborer is a loss to the community as well as to himself. It is day's work, and by laborers, too, that constitutes the wealth of city or State, and as they diminish, so will that wealth decrease. And yet one hundred dollars would buy lime, and disinfecting agents, and employ men enough to use them, in purifying and cleansing thoroughly, all the houses which we suppose to be thus flooded vent death, sickness and suffering

This, in other words, is our idea. That Sanisickness, and death, which usually prevail. It has no existence in fact, and he who takes They would, too, by degrees teach people in the

Are not these great considerations ? Could the community as to their necessity and virtue. Were they understood, all classes would deity, and economy.

Census of New Orleans.

What is the matter? New Orleans is put down now at 79,998. This is a falling off of 16,000 since last year, and a diminution of 23,000 since 1840. The Delta cyphers this into mistake. Rents, it says, are rising, new buildings have gone up; the return must be untrue. Wherein? All this may be in certain quarters of the city, and yet the result itself be true. We don't wish it otherwise, we desire, indeed, the fullest prosperity for New Orleans; but causes are in operation which cannot be controlled, that must lessen its population.

Gov. Smith, of Virginia.

This gentleman takes strong ground against the Wilmot Proviso doctrine, regarding the new territory proposed to be taken from Mexico by way of indemnity, as a natural outlet for the superabundant slave population of Virginia and the other States of the South. He says:

"It is unquestionably true, that if our slaves were to be restricted to their present limits, they would greatly diminish in value, and thus seriously impair the fortunes of the owners; but, at the same time, humanity must mourn the diminution of those comforts and that regard for the health of the slave, which has characterized slavery in the South, and made it the most cheerful and happy menial labor to be found in the world. It is well known, that as the profits of labor diminish, so do its comforts. Many melancholy examples of this truth are to be found in the histories of the old world; and when the negro population multiplies in number and sinks in value, whatever may be the humanity of the master, necessity will compel him to restrict the comforts of the slave, and reduce them to the smallest pittance upon which it is

"The South never can consent to be confined to prescribed limits. She wants and must have e, if consistent with honor and propriety. It is due to the happiness and interests population, and to no portion of it more than to slave himself. Confine her to prescribed imits, allow emigration to the white man and forbid it to the slave, and the consequence is obvious. Her slaves will rapidly accumulate; the white man must emigrate; and finally, the slave will become the owner of the slave-holding

We protest against this view. We protest against it in the name of the South, and in the name of humanity. What! are Southern men. are slaveholders to be held up as forever calculating what slavery costs, without regard to justice, right, law, religion? "To limit slavery would be to impair the fortunes of their owners!" among us, co-operative organization to lighten And, therefore, slavery must be continued, the ills of poverty, and ward off the more terri- slavery must be extended! This is the argument. This is Gov. Smith's great logical basis The immediate results of the flood to the For money, for the sake of the fortunes of a property of the country, though deeply to be small class of men, free territory is to be cursed deplored, will not be long felt. There is too with slavery! We do not know how the old and make us hardier and happier for the quick- cannot be true. We know that slaveholders do not maintain so cold blooded a view as this. They But there may be, especially in our cities, may, and do wish, in large sections of the South, more of suffering, when the waters retire into to possess territory to which they may send their usual channels, among those of limited slaves, either to get rid of the institution, or for means, as well as the very poor, and the danger their own safety; but we have yet to meet any is, that benevolence, so kindly excited while number among them so sordid or so mean, so utsuffering stared it in the face will not be so quick | terly regardless of human right or human feeling, to discover this suffering, as business assumes its as to say, or intimate, that dollars and cents enwonted habits, and every thing wears its usual tered thus into their plans and controlled their callook. Let us guard against this! The fields culations. The honor of the discovery belongs to

lief efforts, let us with closer co-operation hunt slavery limited! What a mockery! What a ordinance, and the proviso in which they up every case of want, and know that all has been miserable and shabby subterfuge! When, or done which could well be done to supply the where, has this result been produced? When, needy, cheer the desponding, and stimulate the or where, have the comforts of the slave been diminished, or his health impaired, as the profits The giving of money is the lowest form of of his labor diminished? Every old sea-board charity. It is very necessary often; sometimes State has had the Institution. For years before the slaves were emancipated in the New Engword in the right tone, that sympathy which land States, in New York, New Jersey, and makes a man feel that we come to him, not as Pennsylvania, their labor was unprofitable. But whoever heard-whoever pretended-that they God, and an equal among men, is worth more to suffered in consequence of it, or that masters negredeem and lift up, than all the piles of gold lected to give them those comforts to which they were entitled? Even now their labor is unproductive and sadly expensive in West Virginia them, not with dollars in hand, but with words and in nearly all Kentucky. Yet where-in what portion of either-would public opinion tolerate cruelty, or the denial to them of any just claim, on the part of owners? The argument is untrue, as regards the facts of the case. It is utterly untrue as regards every claim of humanity. For grant it, and you may sustain any wrong, and practice any injustice. What could the serf of Russia say to his master, i Gov. Smith's views were to prevail? How could the struggling freeman make good his resistance to tyranny anywhere? Why, despots, and monarchs, and aristocrats need only say, to subjects or serfs, "our fortunes would be impaired if we give you freedom; your comforts will be dininished if we do not extend slavery; for our pecuniary benefit, and your physical good, we nust keep you forever in bondage, and extend slavery wherever we can." Verily, the doctrine of the divine right of Kings has found a new advocate in a Governor of Virginia. Despotism could ask, certainly, for no better theory. The

> nod and beck, with utter impunity. In this same spirit, Gov. Smith recommend the forcible removal of all the free negroes in Virginia by counties. He urged this last year, and the Legislature treated it with utter conempt. The Richmond Whig says it will meet the same fate this session. It ought. No crueller act of despotism could be devised by man, and the South ought to spurn it from her as the hallucination of a wild schemer, or the plan of some mad revilet of her fame, and his race.

Czar of Russia, under it, could subjugate the

world, if he were able, and hold it obedient to his

Telegraph.

MR. O'RIELLY has reached St. Louis with his wires, and now they link together the men of the Mississippi and the Sea-board. Is not this wonderful? Wonders will not cease, when, in a minute of time, Old Ocean and the Father of Waters, mingle their voices together, as if a brotherhood-day had dawned!

Good Advice.

EDWARD EVERETT in his letter to the Italian Demonstration meeting, New York city, re-

"But sympathy alone is but an empty word. They want the substantial aid of a bright example—the instructive lesson of experience-If we wish to recommend free institutions, we must show them in their fruits. In proportion as we to political influence any-where, or outside action exhibit an example of order as well as freedom, of any kind, but to home matters-to emancipe and filled or infected with impure air, and so of intelligence and generous popular action,—of tion in Kentucky. members (for if Italy assumes any form of nationality it is likely to be some kind of a confederation,) of the pursuit, at home and abroad of the great end for which Providence has appointed the families of men, viz: the promotion of human virtue and happiness,-we shall afford encouragement to our brethren in Italy, who are formyle, and puts one to sleep instantly without struggling to throw off the abuses and corrup-

tions of a ges.' Aye, and to the world. We know not how and nostrils, produces the desired effect in a few ne wrong act, by our Government, injures every moments. It has no offensive odor. where, the cause of man. We know not how Republican injustice retards in Europe the selfsacrificing efforts of republican virtue. If we did. not a State, not a member of Congress, attract the attention of Southern Lawyers and would dare sustain, directly or indirectly, any Statesmen to this question-whether Congress man or measure that would weaken injure or has the power to create slavery in free territory jeopard the good cause, or the noble feelings, But strange to say, no paper, save the New Orwhich sustain it.

The Three Millions tion is proposed, and say, "why, to give all the it. It is very important that the law should be slaves of the South freedom, would be to fill the understood, and if it be, as the Delta writer de-South with misery and ruin."

possible? Does any one dream of it? No body of a sectional character—an object which every that we know of. Why then trouble ourselves patriot should desire most heartily to accomplish with events which cannot happen, or make We give the Delta article, which has reached us ugbears of difficulties which will never arise? | since we wrote our leader referring to the sub-Emancipation will be carried on by States .- ject, and in part quoting the same authori-As they are prepared, they will decree it. To ties:

doubt, under these circumstances, that the The continued refusal of Mexico to come to blacks cannot be cared for, without injury to any terms of accommodation, leaving no hope of owners, or hurt to them-nay to doubt that bringing the war to a close except by conquest. ing both-would be, it seems to us, to doubt that work of conquest is complete. Some prophets God rules over us. When, in all time, has any of evil have predicted the collapse and ruin of wrong been repaired without benefitting the our institutions from the prevalence of a mania for battles; a kind of rabid thirst for blood, which whole human family? Where, in any nation, shall precipitate usagainst all neighboring counhas injustice been remedied, without creating tries, involve us in endless civil conflicts, and uncounted blessings?

The christian who doubts on this point, may as well throw away his bible! The statesman, or perpetuate the rights of man!

Church and State.

We have desired very much to give some ac count of the action going on in England against Church and State. It is assuming now a char- as well for a model in war. Benign and fosteracter, and having an influence, which cannot be overlooked by statesmen, or put down by govern- without peril to itself, all wrongs which may ment Mr. Edward Miall, a bold and honest come from abroad, even to the conquering of an reformer, said in a speech at Halifax, England:

ticipated, there would be some interposition of which we set out again comes up, what is to be Providence-some little event occurring which the reason of the conquest of Mexico? would fire the train that had long been prepared, and this injustice would explode at once, and be destroyed forever, and they should find themselves of conquest itself. All authorities tell us that some morning, when awoke, without the in- conquest is the destruction of the political exis-

The means used to accomplish this end are of all the functions of its government, or, in argument and persuasion. No violence of language-no "tearing down"-nothing, in short, ing whatever beyond it. Hence it follows, then, which could disturb the fattest conservative, or that in the moment of its accomplishment conmost portly alderman, is resorted to. The inustice of the connexion between Church and State is pointed out—its injury to religion ex-plained; its hurt in political matters vigorously it should be well noted, because it is the only State is pointed out-its injury to religion ex-

This sentiment is quite common in England "a Radical reform of all abuses, and a true repre- not, at discretion; and because, if the United sentation of the people of the British Empire."

This is the time for making presents, and we present, and even the more securely, as whatadvise those who are "on giving thoughts in- ever we do not change will come under our tent" to examine this beautiful book. The annuals that come forward with so much preten- On this point there may be found in our nahot-house plants that can live but a day or two; and from the most eminent authority. In The sion have no permanent value. They are gandy | tional] while such books as this are perennials, and in United States vs. Percheman, Chief Justice Marconstant bloom. Don't look at an annual shall says: "It may not be unworthy of remark, while this can be procured, Mr. G. W. Noble "that it is very unusual, even in cases of conhas it for sale.

Timothy Childs, formerly a member of Congress from New York, died at Santa Cruz, where he had gone for his health.

The Philadelphia (Whig) Meeting. The Whig meeting of Philadelphia, among other things, passed the following Resolu-

acquisition, in any manner, of territory now tween man and man, in a conquered country, and free, unless the freedom of all its inhabitants be the confiscation of private property, are here In every section of this confederacy, if the United States being incompetent, for want of subjected to any restriction against Slavery.

Looking over a Londen paper we were struck and the Government of the subjected to any restriction against Slavery.

Looking over a Londen paper we were struck and the Government of the subjected to any restriction against Slavery.

Looking over a Londen paper we were struck with the number of notices of co-operative so-cist, the constitutional power, to make any law established and regular works, and be at regular works, and the few of the United States works and the force of the United States, where it

This is in reply to Mr. Clay's seventh resolution. The Whigs of Philadelphia read that as we do. Mr. Clay expresses strongly, on the part of the South, this opinion—that it has neither wish nor purpose to extend slavery. This is as much as to say to the North, or the free States of the North-"you have the power to decre in this matter, what shall or shall not be do.

Your vote will exclude, or admit slavery. Those who think with me, do not wish it to be extend. ed. We acknowledge its injustice, and feel its wrong. Now do you determine that no free State shall ever do the one, or suffer from the other." And so the Philadelphia Whigs resolve as the Democrats in New York have done has act, that, "we are utterly opposed to the acous sition, in any manner, of territory now free, unless the freedom of all its inhabitants be sa

Massachusetts Record.

cured."

The returns of births, marriages and deaths within the last three years, in Massachusetts (the population in 1840, exclusive of Suffolk ounty, was 641,927,) are:

Births. 15,711 5,286 Of the 5,390 marriages during the last year, says the New York Post, 3,989 took place between bachelors and maids, 121 between bache ors and widows, 464 between widowers and maids, 188 between widowers and widows, and of 464 the condition of the parties is not stated

As to age, 65 of the men and 1,126 of the way

men married, were under twenty: 1,933 men

and 2,069 women were between twenty and twenty-five years of age. Of the 11,063 deeths, 2,397 were from consumption, 946 being males, 1,445 females, and 6 of sex not stated, 733 of old age, being 277 males and 456 females, 708 were infantile of which 336 were males, 296 females, and 75 ok sex not stated. Six hundred and twelve deaths were of typhus fever, of which 330 were males 277 females, and 5 of sex not stated. Five hunired and one deaths were of pneumonia, 410 of dysentery, and 418 of scarletina. Only 30 deaths are recorded as by intemperance, but this probably means intemperance as its ultimate

A New Move.

The citizens of Sunderland, Mass., have held meeting and resolved :-"That it is expedient for the several political parties to relinquish their present organization, and unite to prevent the acquisition of slave

Is it not so? Has not the Herkimer Freeman confounder

patronage to support slavery."

territory, and undue exercise of Governmental

is with our correspondents? We think so And if it will examine, we are sure it will come to the same conclusion. We shall, however refer to the subject hereafter, not with reference

Ether Superseded

A new discovery by Professor Simpson of Edinburgh, has, or is likely to supercede the use of Ether. It is an agent in the trichloride of inhaler or any instrument. A few drops of it put on a handkerchief, and applied to the mouth

Mexican War-Conquest will not make

We have been endeavoring for some time to leans Delta, has ventured to consider or discuss it. That paper of the 11th contains an able ar-

ticle on the subject, and we respectfully ask our Men sometimes grow warm, when emancipa- contemporaries of the city to notice or publish clares, and as we believe, it takes away from the Is this universal emancipation immediately, subject of the extension of slavery, every thing

emancipation will be accomplished without blesswhat events may be expected to occur after the finally deliver us, spell-bound by military glory, into the dominion of some great warrior turned despot or emperor. The idea is disgraceful and absurd: the men who formed this Government who lacks this faith can never assert, or defend, were no less warriors than philosophers, and it is presuming too much on our fears or credulity to tell us, that the work of their hands may do well enough in times of peace, but cannot en-dure the shock of arms. We know the contrary; and every day is demonstrating to the world that the government, which has been well called a model of a pacific government, may serve ing in peace, it will be found fully able to avenge, enemy and holding him in eternal subjection, if necessity should so require. Who that is an "The present connexion between Church and American at heart can doubt it? Rejecting, State would not last long. Sooner than was an- then, this base suggestion, the inquiry with

tence of one State by another, and in the seizure other words, its sovereignty; and, also, that it is strictly limited by its definition embracing noth-

ereignty becomes substituted in its place. This change of operative causes-of conquest one that is certain, since whatever is done after wards will be done by the power of sovereignty, and it is the essence of that principle to act or States do not exercise this sovereignty, Mexico will remain, to all time, the same in the laws and the social relations of her inhabitants as at sovereign protection, and be guarantied against

rudence a brief passage on the " quest, for the conqueror to do more than to dis-" place the sovereign and assume dominion over the country. The modern usage of nations, which has become law, would be violated: that sense of justice and right, which is acknowledged and felt by the whole civilized world, would be outraged, if private property should be generally confiscated, and private rights annulled. The people change their al-legiance: their relation to their sovereign is dissolved: but their relations to each other and their rights of property remain undis-Resolved, That we are utterly opposed to the "turbed." Disturbance of the relations be-

question-Slavery. The propositions which have been spread before the country on this subject, and which will soon be agitated in Congress, are three—the Wilmot Proviso, the Extension of the Missonri Compromise, and Mr. Calhoun's well-known

Of the Wilmot Provise, it is unnecessary to say anything more than that it prohibits, in express terms, the extension of slavery to any territory hereafter to be acquired by the United It might be unconstitutional and not law, but should it pass into an act its end will certainly be achieved, since no slaveholder, with a warning like this before him, would venture to carry his slaves into a country like Mexico, where slavery is already prohibited by law. When, therefore, the country filled up, it would be with non-slaveholding population; and when admitted into the Union could only come in as a

The Missouri Compromise comes next. Suppose this passed into a law, and how will the atter stand? It will then be written on the Statute Book, that North of 38 deg. 30 min. N. L. slavery shall not be tolerated; but South of that line, States may establish it if they think Would this ever establish slavery in by of those territories, or add another to the number of slave States? If so there must be beginning, and that beginning must be before ission: some slaveholder must set the example, and go with his slave and settle land whilst he country is yet a territory. For the sake of illustration, we will say that the first man who makes the attempt is Gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina. When he reaches his destination. perhaps in the beautiful neighborhood of Menrev, he finds, just arrived from the city of Washington, a Territorial Governor and other officers, among whom is a Territorial Judge .-This Judge we will suppose also a South Caroinian-able and zealous for the rights of the South in all things touching slavery. Well, the Court is organized, and the first cause which ames up shall be a habeas corpus, or some other equivalent proceeding, calling upon Gen. Hamilton to give a satisfactory reason why he presumes to hold in bondage certain persons whom he calls his slaves. The General reads from the Statute Book the Act extending the Missouri Compromise; the counsel for the slaves calls upon him, and the Court rules him. to adduce proof that the Congress of the United States, or any other competent authority, had ever made use of the privilege there granted, and passed a law repealing the Mexican laws and introducing slavery into the territory over which the Court had jurisdiction. The Gener-I would be constrained to be silent, and the Judge, notwithstanding his education and convictions as to the benificence of slavery, would be compelled to declare the negroes free or be cent. And so of Mr. Calhoun's resolutions in oppo-

sition to the Wilmot Proviso; they too are but a any practical purpose. Precisely the same case which has just been put would occur, and with the same result. The slaves would plead the laws of the country; the master would answer by reading the act of Congress, and the judge would principles of right, and says:e obliged to require him to show that any competent authority had passed a law carrying into effect the equality declared by the Resolutions to exist between the slave-holding and nonslave-holding States, and removing the obstacles to that equality, found in the laws of the District over which he presided. No such law could be found, and the judgment would, neces-We are thus at the same point that the Wilrise brought us to The country being

settled whilst a territory with none but a few

population, the States, when admitted, can only e free States. To avoid this result, the friends of the South invented the latter two of these propositions, and yet it seems that they must both fail of their object, from one and the same cause. the mistake of supposing Mexico a wilderness, into which the emigrant must carry his own laws, or be without law. The friends of these measures seem to have forgotten what all the world knows, that Mexico is a confederation of States having, united, a federal constitution, and separately each a State constitution, formed on our own models, and having municipal laws nearly allied to those of our own State of Louisiana, and of the nations of the Continent of from the jurisprudence of the Roman Empire : and that with the original principles derived from method in its fright and flight, after all. these sources, the laws excluding slavery from the soil have been duly incorporated by the from time to time amended their fundamental laws. Yet such is the fact, and from it clearv follows that before slavery can be introduced into Mexican territory, these laws must be renealed. But who is to repeal them? Does any man dream that a Congress with a majority from the free States will do it? Is any man prepared to say that the South, in asking Congress to legislate on slavery in the territories? Some, however, may say that all this is true, and that the new States contemplated must come in as free States, but that under these substitutes for the Wilmot Proviso they will have the privilege, and, perhaps, use of it, of afterwards adopting slavery. To this, it may be answered that the Wilmot Proviso can in no manner affect this privilege to diminish it, nor the other schemes have it, as our government is compact between equals. But will it avail-will it make slave Is there a State, which was a free territory, that has since admitted slavery, or which | civilized world. has shown a disposition to do so, or that has reason, from any lack of prosperity, to regret its sence, or that has not seemed to rejoice that

thing different on the mountains and table-lands with the case of the United States refraining alogether from legislating on the question of exne excited, and all lead, simply, and unavoidano more slave States admitted into the Union, people to have Sanitary laws. formed out of territory acquired from Mexico. A SOUTHERN MAN.

A Good, if a New Move.

New methods of cleansing houses, and purifying the dwellings of the poor, are proposed and practised in the old country. Disinfecting agents, lime, lime brushes, &c., are supplied, and wherever they have been resorted to, they have been found eminently beneficial.

In connection with this subject, it is stated,

ing agents, means of puryfying houses, &c., &c., would not the general health be improved? Nay, might not even the cholera be kept away by these means?

David Wilmot.

gentleman. He intimates that his fame is unde-Let us be thankful that small men have the sagacity to scent out truly the public feeling, or the honesty to act out their own convictions. We should call any man great who in Congress or out of it, will fearlessly do his duty.

The ship Washington, of Petersburg, Va., came in contact with the ship Mary Frances, on the 11th, off George's Shoals. The latter sunk. Captain and crew saved.

Richmond (Va.) and Ohio Rail Road.

Virginia seems in earnest about this read. If she could once unite her councils, and concen- there under water! The Governor and Legisregenerate her than any other, and all other pub- | Senator sick with the small-pox!!!!"

the line at this Western terminus. Let our panic. capitalists and statemen look well to this matter and sieze the proper opportunity to secure and hash it up! We have heard of panics before. hasten the building of a rail-way on the most There was one not long since in Thread-needle direct route from the sea-board to the far- street, London, and the wags represented John

Ohio-Gov. Bebb's Mossage.

document is short, but it is to the point, clear

moral condition of the people, as to education, temperance, religion, improving. The receipts into the Treasury are:

\$1,202,628 Taxes - - -Tolls and Dividends on Public Works 827,641 Tax on Banks, Bridge, and Insurance Companies, -- - 41,768 Other Receipts 242,156 \$2,314,075 Total. Amount of payment, - -1,904,255 Balance on hand . . . The receipts on account of the Public Works

ave been largely increased. The Governor recommends the establishment of a sinking fund of two hundred thousand dollars per annum, as a provision to pay the Public

That the convicts, in the Penitentiary, instead of being employed in ordinary mechanical arts. be employed in building a new State House.

That in personal contracts, between man and man, the parties be allowed to take a higher rate of interest than six per cent .- that, where there is no agreement, the interest to remain 6 per

On the subject of War and slavery, Gov. Bebb speaks strongly. He congratulates the general proposition, and would require special lerislation before they could be made available for which Ohio so nebly took, and so nobly maintains. He spurns the imputation that national honor requires the maintenance of war in violation of the constitution, and of the eternal

> "Justice and truth, humanity and charity, moderation and magnanimity, are infinitely nobler elements of honor, individual or national than haughtiness, pride, covetuousness, and revenge, however displayed in brilliant and heroic deeds of courage. Let Congress, therefore, in name of virtue, Christianity, and peace at home and abroad, declare to the civilized world, that we ask not the dismemberment of Mexico, and will have none of her territory, except by To which I beg leave to add, as the unequivocal voice of Ohio, should further territory be annexed to the Union by conquest, by purchase, or by any other mode, that she, the eldest of the free born daughters of the Ordinance of 1787, will spurn from her bosom any recreant son of hers who shall, in the hour of trial, desert or surrender her first great charter of liberty, or fail in any great constitutional effort to consecrate that territory to freedom and the inalienable rights of man.

Indiana.

Europe, and with them of common descent for the payment of the interest on the public debt, due 1st Jan'y., 1848. There was some

The tolls on the canal, for the year ending legislative authorities of the country just in the Nov. 1st, amount to \$125,982 71 --- increase over same manner as the States of our Union have last year of \$20,725 67. The trustees took possession of it 1st July. Since then the receipts amounted to \$76,000-increase over the same period last year, \$16,000.

The canal is 189 miles long. It is finished to Coal Creek, and is under contract to Terre Haute, 36 miles. This section will be finished gress to do it , would not admit what they have Nov. 1848. The canal thence to Evansville will always so strenuously denied—the right of Con- be commenced immediately. This is a great

Indiana is a debt-paying State, and will no hereafter forfeit her word.

Health of Towns.

Many influential men in England are uniting for the purpose of securing a sound and comto enlarge it. All States now in the Union prehensive Sanitary Law. We hope they will the general welfare, it becomes those who are much just now. Let him agitate the necessity have it, and all States hereafter to enter must succeed. Such a law would prove vastly beneficial, and would doubtless lead to a universal

At one of the meetings in England, it was stated that from 12 to 13,000 persons died annually | lead us to the adoption of such measures as may they had it not, and to think ill of their neigh- in London for want of proper Sanitary regulabors who had? Not one—and if such be the tions; that ever 100,000 were thrown on beds case on the Mississippi, how can we expect any- of sickness from the same cause. Full statistical returns showed, also, that 60,000 died Such, then, are the three great leading propo- throughout the country, and 1,600,000, were extinguish the national existence of Mexico, but sitions before the country! Taken in connexion made ill every year, through neglect in this so to avail itself of the victories it has achieved particular. The loss to the nation was fourteen ding slavery into Mexico, they comprise all millions annually! Apart, then, from the sufthe probable methods of treating this subject, on fering, sorrow, and misery thus occasionedwhich the country seems so determined to be- which should be the first and chief consideration, bly, to one conclusion, viz:—That there will be the monied policy, alone should induce every

One of those atrocious deeds which shock community occurred in our orderly city on last Wednesday. It occurred near Ferguson's Saw Mills, on the other side of Beargrass. We understand that a negro man belonging to Mr. MATTHEW FERGUSON, and employed by him in his mills, who had been much indulged by Mr. F.'s family, refused to attend to some work which he was ordered to do. Mr. DAVID FREGUthat in London, during August, 131,568 males, son, (the second son of Mr. Matthew Ferguson,) and 14,377 females, of the poorer classes, used and another young man were sent to remonstrate the public bath and wash houses. Upwards of with the negro, and if he persisted in refusing, 4000 used the latter regularly. The families to compel him to perform his duty. Before any thus provided have clean persons, clean linen, attempt was made to chastise him, the negro &c. All the calculations, and data, prove that drew a large knife and suddenly plunged it in the the health of those who use these establish- side of young Mr. F. He then made his escape ments is very much improved, and the real to a raft in the river near the house, but before wealth of the nation thereby greatly increased. doing so, he cut Mrs. Fraguson, in both of her We hope matters of this kind will attract pub- hands, quite severely. Mr. M. FERGUSON imic attention this side the water. Life, its pre- mediately procured a shot gun and discharged it servation, and happiness should be the first ob- at the negro, who was still on the raft. A few ject of society—not the life of one or a few—but of the shot took effect in his face and neck, but of all. And when this is done, it adds largely to did not hurt him any of consequence. Young the commonwealth. Here we are in the midst Mr. F. fell and expired in a few moments after tion of war against Mr. Polk. Mr. Calhoun, Cords Wood, receiving his wounds. He was a mild, inoffencities as Louisville and Cincinnati had disinfect- sive gentleman, and his untimely death will

The negro was arrested and placed in jail, Whigs.

where he awaits his trial. any community, as to the imperious necessity er the ground assumed by Mr. Polk, and are man. A writer in the Tribune gives a sketch of this of restraining the arm of violence. Blood must antagonistic te Mr. Calhoun's. These moves not be shed by any man, with impunity; the show the marshalling of parties, and we shall him bold, or consider him great. If really great tect, and seek to do justice to the black man, the Presidential campaigusafety, no less than his hopes, depend upon a Carolina members-and the President's veto worth a pound of cure. rigid and unyielding enforcement of this prin- arising, the debate took a wide channel. More ciple; for one, in private or in public, we will of the debate hereafter.

not abate one jot or tittle of it.

Catch 'Em. "A flood in Indianapolis! All the Houses

lic works, put together. We sincerely hope she What's all this? We must confess we felt a may succeed in this enterprise-for we long to little alarmed, albeit, used to "roorbacks," and see the beginning of the day when her march not unused to shocks, as we heard the announce-

ment, and saw the strokes of admiration. Nor Commissioners have been appointed to re- were we relieved until we came to the last senceive subscriptions for this road. Suppose it tence. That explained the whole. We underbuilt, may Kentucky not connect with it by a stood it to read, in plain English, that the smalldirect road through the State? We shall regard pox had broken out in Indianapolis, and that the he road to Frankfort but the commencement of Legislature had broken up-adjourned-in a

Oh! how Punch might enjoy this scene! How Bull-fat and pursy John-as in an enclosure, and near the opening, but too large to get out, with a regular bull, a real "hanimal" close in We had only a moments time, last week to his rear, and his head down, as if there were no notice Gov. Bess's excellent message. The escape. That was a fix. But our Indiana Legislators are not fat men; they are of the lean kind; and what fence could have confined The state of affairs in Ohio is prosperous; the them, not "eleven rails and a rider," if the "smallpox" had been near! truly we don't believe the Senators and Representatives are done running yet. The next we shall hear of them is, that they are in Mexico, or away off in Minnesota. What capital special messengers they would make! They would beat rail-roads and steamers "hollow." We fear they will set up

in opposition to the Magnetic Telegraph. When the Indiana Legislature meets again, we shall certainly chronicle the event.

Congress. The Senate and House are fairly under way The Committees will be found in another col-

All the old officers in the Senate are elected-Some changes in the Committees will be noticed. Mr. Benton is no longer chairman of the Military Committee, at his own request. What this means, time will disclose.

The House Committees will attract attention. Mr. VINTON, is at the head of Ways and Means, and C. B. SMITE, of the Territorial. The latter post now is one of the most important in the Receipts of the past year,

We shall give the proceedings of both Houses, that our readers may know what Congress is Deficiency, loing. We fear, we may say in passing, that nothing will be done to stop the war.

Senate, 14th .-- Mr Dickinson, of N. Y., introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved. That true policy requires the Government of the United States to strengthen its Number Postmasters, political and commercial relations upon this Delinquent Postmasters, continent, by the annexation of such contiguous territory as may conduce to that end, and Losses in two years, can be justly obtained; and that neither in Postage Let's passing thro' country, 52,173,480 such acquisitions, nor in the territorial organization thereof, can any conditions be constitutionally imposed, or institutions be provided for or established, inconsistent with the right of the people thereof to form a free, sovereign State, with the powers and privileges of the original members of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That in organizing a Territorial Government in territory belonging to the Unithe Constitution be observed, and the Confederacy strengthened by leaving all questions con-

ed the following:

it either as a province, or to incorporate it into rates. our own Union, would be inconsistent with the The Legislature, before it adjourned, provided avowed object for which the war has been prosecuted; a departure from the settled policy of the Government; in conflict with its character and ple be wiser and better. genius, and in the end subversive of our free and pepular institutions. Resolved, That no line of policy in the fur-

ther prosecution of the warshould be adopted which may lead to consequences so disastrous. Mr. Speight's death was noticed.

House, 14th ... Mr. Giddings called the atten-

Mr. Vinton moved to divide the duties of the pire twice as large as Ohio. committee of commerce, between that committee and a new committee to be called committee | "checks or guarantees."

House, 15th-Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, introduced the following resolutions:

Whereas this confederacy was formed for the establishing of a perfect union, and promoting direct its movements as to perfect that union, thence Westward, and he will do some good.-now prosecuting against our sister Republic of Mexico, this important consideration should

Resolved, That it is expedient for the United States government, so to use its conquests as to argue as to establish, by treaty stipulations, a lasting peace with Mexico upon the basis of an entire free trade between the two republics, such as exists between the several States of this Union. Resolved, That we agree to recede all the territory we have taken from Mexico beyond the Rio Grande, on condition that our citizens have

Mexico and California-the privilege of holding lands, exercising their religion, and of carrying on trade as fully as any of the Mexican citizens of those provinces. Resolved, That a farther condition be the right of entry and departure of our shipping, both national and domestic, into and from the Mexican ports, as restricted as in the United States, with all the rights of breaking bulk, Fish, bbls.

ing of cargoes, as in our ports. Resolved, That we stipulate for a right of constructing a Railroad from the United States Min. coal, bush. 131,150 Corn, bush. to the harbor of San Diego, and by any town Wheat, in New Mexico or California. Resolved, That it is expedient to keep possession of the castle of San Juan de Ullon as a Coffee,

hostage for the fulfilment of the stipulations Cut Stone, above recited. Dec. 16 .- The President's Veto Message was Gypsum. debated. Mr. Petit, of Ia., assaulted it, violently, when Senator Speight's death being an- Mdse.

nounced the House adjourned. Dec. 17 .- Mr. Petit made some personal ex- | Nails, danations and was severe upon Mr. Ritchie. There important events will be noticed so White Lead,

1. Mr. Calhoun's move. This is a declaraimpliedly, denies the policy and right of annex- Feet Lumber. 240,390 Feet Lumber. ation. He signifies how he will act, and where cause deep sorrow to his many friends and rela- he will go, and there may be, indirectly, an union on this subject, between his party and the

2. Mr. DICKINSON'S resolutions. These avow

may create disease, if not attended to. Remembers—and the President's veto disease and the President's veto of the debate took a wide channel. More of the debate hereafter.

A stage was upset last week near Browns—wille Pa., and the passengers agricusly thurt wise Rosley Barnes of Mt. Washington, Ky.,

Miss Rosley Barnes of Mt. Washington, was slightly wounded on the head.

May create disease, if not attended to. Remember New York, Dec. 20, 8, P. M.

The Louis Phillippe, from Havre, for this port raised a signal of distress off Nantucket, on Thursday night.

A German Merchant of this city, whose liabilities exceed \$100,000 has suddenly disappeared and it was reported this evening that he was accidentally drowned; but the general impression is, that he vamosed.

The Alabama Legislature convened on the 6th inst. Col. J. A. Winston was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Gen. L. P. Walker Speaker of the House.

The Revenue Cutter Crawford, ran ashere on Wednesday night at Gardiner's point and is a total loss.

New York, Dec. 20, 8, P. M.

The Louis Phillippe, from Havre, for this port raised a signal of distress off Nantucket, on Thursday night.

A German Merchant of this city, whose liabilities exceed \$100,000 has suddenly disappeared this evening that he was accidentally drowned; but the general impression is, that he vamosed.

The Revenue Cutter Crawford, ran ashere on Wednesday night at Gardiner's point and is a total loss.

The Whigs of Boston and Savanuah and ville Pa., and the passengers seriously hurt the House. Mobile, have carried the day in their municipal Miss Rosley Barnes of Mt. Washington, Ky., Three unsuccessful ballotings were had for elections.

Senator on the 10th inst. was slightly wounded on the head.

The Wenther.

A gleam of sunshine, in these days is quite A detachment of Americans were quartered a phenomenon. The office of the sun so far trate her means, she could build it easily enough. lature escaping in boats!!! Terrible loss of as the surface of our earth is concerned, seems attended a ball, a guerrilla and black man fired It is for her the great work. It will do more to property, and "terribler" loss of life, and one to be almost a sinecure. We have had rain, upon them; they returned it, killing six persons or a fog, or a snow, almost every day. We are and wounding ten, and one woman. reminded of Hood's description of November.

Pena y Pena has replied to Santa Anna, and an order that cause should be shown why Santa Anna was ordered to be tried by Government voted down, by 42 to 33 in Congress. Government was ordered to show in what condition the negotiations with the United States were when

Santa Anna resigned. The Secretary of War was accused of high

ANAYA is elected President. He is for peace. The reports of Santa Anna having 16,000 men, and Gen. Worth being ordered to protect

It is said that Gen. Scott has ordered the arrest of Gens. Worth and Pillow.

No fruits-no flowers-no leaves-no The Governors of the States are still in session, (Nov. 24,) and ask the Government-According to Hood, November seems to be sonification of "the everlasting no." Did the Romans have any calends or ides in this

month? Did they not reckon altogether by nones? This month appears to be altogether a negative matter, like a certain individual of our acquaintance who is said to be all nose. Can a London fog in November be thicker It is very doubtful whether Congress has than such as we have had? Has not November, after having done all he could in London, es-

ber, and engaged in his old occupation? Post Master General's Beport!

caped from the police officers in a fog-that is,

by pettifogging-changed his name to Decem-

which we beg leave to quote:

No sun-no moon-

No end to any row-

No morn-no noon-

No sky-no earthly view-

No distance looking blue-

No tops to any steeple-

traveling at all-no locomotion-

"No go" by land or ocean-

No company-no nobility-

No news from any foreign coast-

park-no ring-no afternoon gentility-

warmth, no cheerfulness, no healthful ease

No comfortable feel in any member-

ade-no shine-no butterflies-no bees-

No inkling of the way-no motion-

No recognitions of familiar people-

No knowing 'em-

No mail-no post-

No-vember!

dawn-no dusk-no proper time of day-

road--no street-no 'tother side the way-

No courtesies for showing 'em-

No indications where the crescents go-

The cheap postage system pays! This is good news. Any thing which facilitates the spread of information, deepens the affections of relatives and friends, cannot fail to do wide and lasting good. Let us rejoice, then, that we are to have cheap postage !

The following statistics furnished by the Post Master General's Report are cheering :-\$3,945,893 Excess over last year, or 13 15-100 per cent. 3,979,570 Expenditures last year. 33.67 Postage rec'd on letters. 3.254.512 Excess over last year on letters, 553,479 Number of Post routes. Annual transportation, miles, 38,877,899 Increase of routes last year, " Additional cost, \$42,943 Number Postmasters changed. 3,450 15,146 154 Revenues for two years, **\$7.360.000**

5,000,000 55,000,000 Newspapers in the mails. 2,000,000 Pamphlets. Dead letters. Some of our best men feared the cheap system would not answer, and our Post Master have not a list of the sufferers. Few of our read- Wentworth, Illinois. General, Cave Johnson, opposed it heartily. We ted States, the principles of self-government, are satisfied now. But will they be satisfied counts speak of them, as men and women who Haralson, S C; John Dickey, Pa; Linn Boyd, upon which our Federative system rests, will be with the two cents postage charge? No matter; st promoted, the true spirit and meaning of they must come to it; for soon the revenue of seeking to do good on earth. Their home, now, the Department will show, that five and ten is, heaven-for of such, is it composed. cerning the domestic policy therein to the cents are too much. We go in for the lowest Legislatures chosen by the people thereof.

> Give us that, and abolish the franking system, and the Department will flourish, and our peo-

Rail Bond to the Pacific

Asa Whitney's railway project has met with favor from several State Legislatures; Governor Senate, 16th .- Mr. Berrien took his seat, and BERS, in a special message to the Legislature of

1. Because it asks for fifteen millions, cash in tion of the House to an assault made upon him, hand, to one individual, "his heirs and assigns and Messrs. Tuck and Palfrey. He defined his forever," of a territory sixty miles wide, by 2160 | teen or twenty were killed and wounded outown position. Mr. Gurley was elected Chap- miles long, or 129,600 square miles, or 2,944,- side. 000, acres of land. This would make an em-2. Because this monopoly is asked without

3. Because the location, being too far North,

is ineligible. 4. Because we have rail-roads at home more

worthy the consideration of Congress. A sensible view! Mr. Whitney asks too

way will be of service. Gov. Bebb improves the occasion to say, that result in doing justice to Mexico, and promo- the best "post-roads" are rail-ways, and that, as ting the lasting welfare of the United States, Congress can "establish" them, the sooner it begins the work, the better. Thus does be

The Bishop of London is thin skinned to a remarkable degree. He has been made ill once or twice by newspaper paragraphs. Punch is said to have given him the cholic often. Lately he has been quite ill, a witty clergyman in his diocese being asked the cause, replied, "Oh nofree ingress and egress into and from New thing but indigestion, from having taken too much Harvey's sauce."

Shio-Commerce of Chillicothe. Statement of the principal items of property received at and cleared from the port of Chilli-

cothe, during the year ending on the 15th ult:--CLEARED. 446 Flour, bbls. taking in and discharging, purchasing and sell- | Salt, Ohio, 5,912 Corn Meal, 4.453 Pork. " from O. R. " New York, 2,687 Whiskey, 56,422 Wheat, 97,323 Butter, lbs. 14,000 Furniture, lbs. 40,953 Furniture, Cheese, 85,000 444,974 Bacon, 2,226,475 153,645 Coffee, Crockery, 83.072 Cut Stone. 20,080 Crockery, 239,800 Eggs, 23,860 54.000 Feathers. 19,140 1,661,570 Hogs's Hair, Molasses, 359,150 Iron, 225,700 " Cast, 42,700 Sugar, Tobacco, m'd, 531,900 Lard, 117,200 Mdse. 30,400 Molasses 677,600 Nails, Sundries. Meat bbls. (No.) 23,280 Sugar, St'vs &heading,415,637 Wool,

Fire and Death.

A fire occurred in Cincinnati, last Monday night, near the corporation line, Mr. Wilson, President of Fire Company No. 7, was sick in the house which was in flames; in the act of re-There can be but one opinion in this or in the policy and right of annexation. They cov- moving him, he died. He was a most excellent

The Ohio is falling fast. The water is now served. Why is this? He represents the feeling slave first of all, must be taught to know that have public developments for and against them within its banks. Let us hope that in the of a large body of men, and therefore they call he shall not spill it. We cannot, while we pro- as Congress proceeds. Every thing will look to houses overflowed, lime, or some disinfecting agent, will be applied freely. The smell from men were to take the stand he did-what then? allow the thought to be entertained by him that 3. Mr. Vinton's motion to establish a new cellars, full of water, is very offensive. It he can lift his hand against society, or harm its committee on internal commerce, is prac- may create disease, if not attended to. Remempeace, or hurt a single soul living in it. Our tical and important. It was opposed by South ber the old saying, an ounce of prevention i

Latest from Mexico.

at Medellin, and on the 11th, a party of them

The Mexican Congress has refused to restrain the Mexican President from alienating any Mexican Territory.

the Mexican Congress turns out to be moon-

1. In what character they have been called together, and whether Congress will submit to their decision,

2. That Government shall declare their views and plans. The Government replied "that they were call-

ed together to advise, &c., and take power if

quorum-the Puros have withdrawn. The President has written for the best men in Mexico to assemble, and advise Government in the pres-

On the 8th, Guerrillas attacked and secured a train of 36 wagons of merchandize, they were followed, defeated, and a part of the prop-

On the 28th, a train was to leave Vera Cruz for Mexico.

The revenues of Mexico are being applied to the support of our army. STILL LATER .- Dates from Vera Cruz to the

Two Mexican Officers were shot at Jalapa on the 24th. They were on parole and were taken at the head of guerrillas. An American teamster was hung for killing a Mexican boy. Gen. Patterson's train left on the 25th.

Gen. Butler's train had all left Vera Cruz or the 7th. The next will be Gen. Marshall's. Rumors are still rife about an assault upon Gen. Wool, at Saltillo.

Sad Catastrophe

Some thirty-two persons had collected last Monday in a house at Excelsior, Clermont county, Ohio, to escape the flood, and about 8 o'clock Dunn, Ia; T W Ligon, Md; T S Flourney in the evening, the building gave way and crushed to death seventeen of the number.

They were good men-Moses Cosnel, who was R G Thibodeaux, La; D S Gregory, N Y; A killed, was one of the pure of the earth. We Atkinson, Va; K S Bingham, Mitchigan; John were serving their fellow beings faithfully, and Ky; D Matvin, NY; W L Haskell, Tenn; D que

rates—not only because every man, woman and child should have the opportunity to write to, child should have the opport Senate, 15th -Mr. Calhoun, of S. C., offer- child should have the opportunity to write to, borhood, the water seems to have done more or hear from, relatives or friends, but because damage than in almost any other. Other houses Resolved, That to conquer Mexico and to hold we believe, it would pay better than any higher were destroyed, though no further loss of life, cab Thompson, Miss; Charles N Cathcart, Ia; we believe, has occurred.

Fort Mann on the 25th ult., has been the scene of a horrid and most imfamous out-

From 70 to 100 Indians were seen approach ing the Fort. The Chief was received cordially T J Turner, Illinois; H U L Hill, Tenn. by Capt. Peltzer, and with a number invited in. When in, they were murdered in cold blood by his orders, and those outside fired upon. J Jameson, Mo; Alexander Evens, Md; N R Seven were killed inside and two wounded; fif- N Cobb, Ala.

The effect of this atrocity may be most disastrous. It may be the cause of a general war, and lead to a wanton sacrifice of life. The Indian never forgets a wrong of this kind; he instantly into this brutal outrage, and see that the murderers are punished.

Michigan .-- Central Railroad.

Statement of some of the leading articles car intrusted with regulating the government so to of a rail-road through Virginia to the Ohio, and ried over the Central (Mich.) Railroad, East and West, from the 1st of Dec., 1845, to the 24th adoption of the same, or a similar law, over the perity, felicity, safety, and perhaps national ex- Perhaps he has asked too much, to secure a lesser Dec., 1845, (nearly 12 months,) compared with stence, are involved in the evasive war we are good. If so, his agitation of the Pacific rail- the amount from the 1st of September, 1846, to the 1st of September, 1847:

	Seviabili 1	1846.	1847.
Flour,	bbls.	180,413	384,799
Whiskey,	bbls.	1,389	2,447
Pork,	bbls.	661	. 841
Salt,	bbls.	4,793	6,451
Wheat,	bush.	3,594,804	5,119,380
Ashes,	bbls.	565,990	518,234
Mdze,	lbs.	9,204,913	13,084,438
Vehicles,	lbs.	93,983	93,342
Wool,	lbs.	196,802	363,248
Lumber,	ft.	95,609	423,870
Shingles,	M.	1,425	15,401

Cosby Vaughan, of Fayette, has been arrested upon a charge of murder. A servant of his was buried on Sunday; suspicions of foul play were awakened: she was disinterred-and examined. The coroner's inquest was, that she came to her death by a blow, or blows on the head. It is supposed that Vaughan beat her to death.

It is said, and on pretty good authority, that Bishop HUGHES, of N. Y., will be named as one son, Va; Geo N Eckhart, Pa; Jas S Wiley, Me; \$1,50 ft of the commissioners of peace to settle the war 196,78) mission; he declined, but was willing to go as Alex Irvin, Pa; A W H Clapp, S O Peyton, ambassador to the Mexican Government.

The Odd-Fellows Hall at St. Louis, caught fire, but the flames were put out before much damage was done. Peele's painting, " Court of Death," exhibited by Dr. Colton, was considerably injured.

Four persons were scalded at St. Louis, by the 165,200 Domain, as she was backing out, Dec. 8.

69,400 Harrington, of Rockwell's Circus, shot Franklin, another performer. The wound was

slight. Harrington then shot himself. The citizens of Estill have offered C. M. Clay a public dinner, to be given at, or near the town NY. of Irvine.

Samuel Houston has been nominated for the residency, in Texas. Steamer Gen. Butler, after a stormy passage has arrived in New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20, 8, P. M.

Congress-Senate Committe Committee on Foreign Relations-Mr Sevier, chairman; Messrs Benton, Webster, Hannegan,

On Finance-Mr Atherton, chairman; Messis Dickinson, Ciayton, Hunter, and Phelps. On Commerce.-Mr Dix, chairman; Messrs Johnson, Breese, Cameron, and John Davis. noticed at that time.

On Manufactures .- Mr Dickipson, chairman; Messrs Ashley, Upham, Butler, and Clarke. On Agriculture.—Mr Sturgeon, chairman; Messrs Turney, Spruance, Atherton, and Hale. for the last two months.
On Military Affairs.—Mr Cass, chairman; The water commence

Dix, Badger, and Rusk. On Naval Affairs .- Mr Fairfield, chairman; Messrs Yulee, Miller, Bright, R Johnson, Cameron, and Badger.
On the Militia.—Mr Rusk, chairman; Messrs

and Mangum.

Atchison, Greene, Fairfield, and Underwood. On Public Lands .-- Mr Breeze, chairman; Messrs Ashley, Corwin, Felch, and Under-On Private Land Claims .- Mr Yulee, chair-

Berrien. On Indian Affairs .- Mr Atchison, chairman; Messrs Sevier, Phelps, Downs, and Bell. On Claims.—Mr. Mason, chairman; Messfs

Westcott, Bradley, and Baldwin. On Revolutionary Claims .-- Mr Bright, chairman; Messrs Bradbury, Upham, Rusk, and On the Post-Office and Post Roads .- Mr

Niles, chairman; Messrs Sturgeon, Pearce, Rusk, and Corwin. On Roads and Canals .- Mr Hannegan, chairman; Messrs Foote, Clarke, Sturgeon, and Spruance.

On Pensions .-- Mr Johnson, of La, chairman; Messrs Felch, Phelps, Jefferson Davis, and Baldwin. On the District of Columbia .- Mr. Cameron,

chairman; Messrs Hunter, Miller, Foote, On Patents and the Patent Office .-- Mr. Westcott, chairman; Messrs Turney, John Da- of the market vis, Dickenson, Dayton.

On Retrenchment .- Mr. Turney, chairman; Messrs Douglass, Mangum, Niles, Clarke. On Territories.—Mr Douglass, chairman; Messrs Bright, Clayton, Butler, John Davis. On Public Buildings .- Mr Hunter, chairman;

Messrs Yulee and Spruance. To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate .-- Mr Felch, chairman; Messrs Niles and Hale. On Printing .- Mr Bradbury, chairman;

Messrs Cameron and Greene. On Engrossed Bills .- Mr Downs, chairman: Messrs Mason and Baldwin. Joint Committee on the Library .- Mr Pearce, chairman; Messrs Jefferson and Mason. On Enrolled Bills .- Mr Rusk, chairman; Mr Upham.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES Elections .- Messrs Richard W Thompson, Ia; oseph Mullin, N Y; Lucian B Chase, Tenn; Nathaniel Boyden, N C; Timothy Jenkins, N Y; Jno Van Dyke, N J; Samuel N Juge, Ala; Dixon Roman, Md; Hezekiah McWilliams,

Ways and Means .- Messrs S T Vinton, Ohio; Robert Toombs, Ga; J J McKay, N C; Charles sales. Haus are held at 84e. Hudson Mass; George L Houston, Ala; Chas T Morehead, Ky; James Pollock, Pa; Samuel D Hubbard, Conn; Henry Nicholl, NY. Claims .- Messrs. J A Rockwell, Coun; J Crowell, Ohio; R. R. J. Daniel, N. C; Wm. Nelson, N Y; D Wilmot, Pa; George G Va; J H Thomas, Tenn.

Affairs-Messrs John M Botts, Va;

Fisher, Ohio. Manufactures-Messrs Andrew Stewart, Pa; Amos Abbott, Mass; J A Woodward, S C; J N The house "was built, and particular pains Houston, Del; J E Edsall, N J;-Nicoll, N Y;

> M Barringer, N C; A R McIlvaine, Pa; Ja-J R Giddings, Ohio; Lucius B Peck, Vt; A Buckner, Ky; R H Johnson, Ark. Mileage-Messrs H Belcher, Me; Thomas Richey, Ia; Cornelius Warren, N Y; W A

Engraving-Messrs L C Levin, Pa; H Murphy, N Y; Green Adams, Ky. Revival of Unfinished Business-Messrs J W Hornbeck, Pa: F M Lord, N Y: A Hale, Mass: Public Lands-Messrs J Collamer, Vt; A H Stephens, Ga: J A McClernand, Illinois: G Duncan, Ky; R Brodhead, Pa; H Putnam, NY;

Richardson, Illinois; Jas S Green, Mo.

Post-Offices and Post Roads-Messrs Wm L Goggin, Va; J M Root, Ohio; Chas Brown, Pa; D B St John, N Y : Jno S Phelps, Mo: Elijah Embree, Ia; George N Jones, Tenn; Abraham Lincoln, Illinois; DS Kauffman, Texas ... District of Columbia .-- J G Chapman,

Barrow, Tenn; Orlando B Ficklin, Illinois; Wrn will be revenged. Congress ought to inquire Henry, Vt; A D Sims, S C; T O Edwards, O; B B Thurston, R I. Ashmun, Mass; John Pettit, Ia; N K Hall, N Y; W Lumpkin, N Y; Jas Dixon, Ct; H R French, Ky; J L Taylor, Ohio; R K Meade,

> Revolutionary Claims -- Messrs D P King, Mass; C Butler, Pa; F W Bourdon, Ala; R L Rose, N Y; A Iverson, Ga; D Outlaw, N C; Jona D Morris, Ohio; Wm A Newell, N J; E K Smart, Me Private Land Claims .-- Messrs John Gayle,

W Wick, Ia; D Ramsey, N Y: J H Hannonson, La; P W Tompkius, Miss; R S Canby, O; Public Expenditures .- Messrs Thos L Clingman, N C; John Strohm, Pa; Henry Bedinger, Va; A Hale, Mass; W P Hall, Mo; John N Jones, Ga; E La Sere, La; F Clark, Me; U S

Naval Affairs .-- Messrs I B King, Ga; J E Holmes, S C; R C Schenck, Ohio; H White, N Y; J H Bayley, Va; L C Levin, Pa; F P Stanton, Tenn; E D Cabell, Fla; A Tuck, N H. Foreign Affairs .-- Messrs T Smith, Conn; H N Hilliard, Ala; CJ Ingersoll, Pa; Geo P Marsh, Vt; R B Rhett, S C; John S Pendleton, Va; Wm Duer, N Y; R McLelland, Michigan; D

P K Silvester, Ky; J D Cummins, Ohio; Jnc Needles, Pa, TS Bococke, Va; RS Donnell, N C; David Hammond, Me; N Strong, Pa; S Invalid Pensions .-- Messrs Henry Nes, Pa; A S Fulton, Va; Geo Fries, Ohio; N T Lawrence, NY; A W Venable, NC; R A Thomp-

Duncan, Ohio.

Geo Petrie, NY. Roads and Canals. - Robert C Scheuck with Mexico. Mr. Polk proposed a private Ohio; E B Holmes, N Y; Robert Smith, Ill; Ky; A Newell, N J; Job Mann, Pa. Patents .- Messrs John N Farrelly, Pa; N B McClay, N Y; Thos J Henley, Ind; John N Jones, Ga; J K Miller, Ohio.

Public Buildings .- Messrs John W Houston, Del; W B Preston, Va; James J Faran, Ohio; Robt M McLane, Md; Gideon Reynolds, N Y. Joint Library Committee. - Mesurs J Q Adams, Mass; N B Preston, Va; H C Murphy,

Agriculture .- Messrs Hogh White, N Y; A H Shepherd, N C; Wm Sawyer, Ohio; J G Pal-

Dickinson, Ohio.

Expenditures of State Department.—Messrs D M Barranger, N C; J H Crozier, Tenn; S Lahm, Ohio; James Dixon, Conn; Wm Collins, N Y.

Sales of only 7 hbds at Planters this week. (all of wh was wet at the Brandenburgh Tobacco Warehouse, Treasury Department.—Messrs Jos M Root, \$1 80, 160, 185 and 170. These prices were com-

Commercial.

REMARKS .- Since our last review, the weather genally has been extremely cold and disagreeable, but on the whole, rather more favorable for business than we

The River, we are happy to say, is now receding quitspidly, and we think that after it shall have gotton down its usual level, business will be better than it has been

The water commenced receding on Sunday, and since Messrs Benton, Crittenden, Jefferson Davis, that time has fallen about seven feet. Our streets which have been submerged, present quite a motley appearance, eing covered with lumber, staves, small houses, drift and mad in great quantities, and no doubt considerable ime will have clapsed ere they wear their usual appearance. The cellars and first floors of a great many houses, are filled with water and covered with mud, which will render them exceedingly unpleasant for a long time. Many of the mills and distilleries situated at different points along the river, have been injured to such a deman; Messrs Foote, H Johnson, Downs, and gree that it will take weeks, if not months, to repair hem. The injury to the different distilleries along the river will affect this place to a certain extent, as it will have a tendency to make the article of Whisky more scarce than it has been, and, therefore, will cause an ad-

> Business generally has been dull, but it has been better than that of last week. The high water having prevented receipts of FLOUR, has, in consequence, advanced considerably. The

> transactions are confined to the trade. The market for Groceries has been rather limited. Sugar has been in greater demand, and prices have been mly maintained, without having been changed. The eceipts are about 200 hbds. Coffee has not been briskeceived about 950 bags. Molasses has been very dull-

> eceived about 300 bbls. The Bry Goods market has been very duil, and we do not find it necessary to change figures. We have not heard of a single sale of Corron of im-

portance. We give our old figures 6@7c. as the outside BAGGING AND ROPE .- There has been little doing n the former, and we have no change to make in our notation. Rope is very firm, and there is considerable eing shipped. We hear of a few transactions, viz: 300 oils, on Thursday last, at 62c., and of 120 coils, on Monday, at 7c; while many small lots have been disposed of at 74c. The stock on hand is generally held at 74c, and we are informed that it would be difficult to purchase a

ound lot at a lower rate. The New Orleans market is firm at 15te. for Bagging, and 8tc. for Rope. STATEMENT OF BASSING AND ROPE. hipped during the week Total.....tock on hand, Dec. 15, 1847..... 18,469 BUTTER-The best W. R. sold at 124c.

BACON .- The stock of Sides and Hame is very light and we can hear of no Shoulders whatever in the market. Sides are held at 7 tc, but we have heard of no BROOMS-Best Shaker are worth \$2 and commor \$1 10 to 1 20 per dozen. BARLEY-Is bought at 50c per bush

BEER-\$5 per barrel.
BEANS.-Stock on hand is rather large, and the tennev of prices downward. We heard of a sale bbis yesterday at the rate of 90c \$\phi\$ bushel. They can be bought at 75 from wagons, and 80c from store.

COFFEE.—Sales this week amount to about 300 bags at 75c for ordinary, and 75 to 8c for fair.

CUAL.—The high stage of the water has prevented Commerce-N Hunt, N Y; J R Grinnell, Mass; R F Simpson, S C; Moses Hampton, Pa; the receipts of the usual supply, and in consequence of this the market has advanced somewhat; we quote by the boat load for different kinds at 9 to 10e, and small quan-

BEESWAX-No change, worth 22e per lb.

Military Affairs—Messrs John M Botts, Va; Hilles at 15c.

Armistead Burt, S C; Jas Nelson, N H; H A Haralson, S C; John Dickey, Pa; Linn Boyd, CHEESE—We heard of sales of 750 boxes at 64. We note 64(27c. COTTON BATTING.-There is no change, and we quote as before say 14c.
CORDAGE - Prices stationery, and sales made every day at 11c for 1ar and oiles Cordage.
COTTON YARNS.—No change in prices. Pittsburgs

> (The number of cattle, &c., slaughtered each week for city consumption, embraces about the following a mount, 225 head of cattle, 600 sheep and Lambs, 400 Hogs and 200 Caives. The rates remain the same as quoted last week.
> CORN-We quote at 28@30c for new from wagon and 35c from store.
>
> DRY GOODS.—Cahot A, 8c4; Allegheny D, 9; inferior brands 7@8c; AC P Ticks 14c; Methun do 16@17c; other brauds 9 to c; brown Drillings 8@9c; bleached Goods 6 to 10c; 16 bluerise, Fail River, 104@11c... do do

Merrimack, 114 bi2c; Fancy do 2 to 15c; Red F 20 to 33c; Jeans 20 to 35c; Flaid Linseys 18to 25c. FEATHERS—We quote at 27 to 30c, accord FLOUR .- The receipts are very light, and the stock on hand quite limited. Prices have advanced considera-bly since our last Review. We quote at \$5,50 by the quantity, and \$6,00 by the single bbl. FLAXSEED—Has declined, and is now selling at 75c FRUITS.—Dried Peaches are worth \$1.75 to 2 to 9

FRUITS.—Dried Peaches are worth \$1.75 to 2 to \$\phi\$ bushel. Dried Apples selling at 75—an advance. Lemons, \$3.75 to \$4. Raisins \$2.50 \textit{20} 2 75 per box.

GINSENG.—We quote at 25c. \$\phi\$, and very dull.

GUNNY BAGS—We quote new at 20c. and second boats, and 65c & cwt in bales from store HOPS-Western are worth lie per ib. Eastern, baled worth 12te per ib.

HEMP.—The receipts are light. Loose lots from the T A Talmadge, N Y; Jas McDowell, Va; W

country are bought at \$5 50, and selling from store at \$6 @6 25 \$ cwt. An offer of \$210 per ton was made by B Thurston, R I.

Judiciary.—Messrs J R Ingersoll, Pa; Geo
Store of Jas. Anderson & Co., and refused.

HOGS.—The high water put a stop to operations at several of our slaughter houses last week, but they have gotten to work again with renewed vigor. The amount slaughtered at this time, since the opening of the season from 100,000. We have a few transactions in balk to note, say 75,000 lbs. Hams, out of salt, at 4½c., and of 75, 000 lbs. Shoulders, at 2½c. Small lots of Hogs sold from hooks at 2,30 to 2,75. The quotations for Mess and Prime

ansactions.

IRON—We have no change to notice. Charcoal Bloom worth 4c. Tennessee cold blast, \$30 per ton.
INDIGO.—For best Carraccas Indigo, 95e®1 00 \$ 5. Ala; John E Bradley, Pa; J B Bowlin, Mo; M by the ceroon is obtained.

LEATHER.—Skirting 22@23c; Sole Leather \$180.

LEATHER.—Skirting 22@23c; Sole Leather \$180.

\$20; Upper de \$24@30 per doz.; Calf Skins \$20 to \$30 per doz.; Bridal Kips \$24 to \$30, and Harness \$200 \$22.

LEAD—Pigs is worth 4½c by the ton, and Bar 4½c.

LARD—Sales this week have been large in comparish, those of previous weeks. We heard of a sale LAKD—Sars this week have been large in comparison with those of previous weeks. We heard of a sale of 2000 kegs, on Saturday at 5c. per lb. for head Lard, and 5g for prime leaf. On Monday sales of 300 bbls, prime at 5gc., and 200 bbls, gut lard at 5gc., also 59 tlerces No. 1 at \$6 45 per 100 lbs; 25 bbls, at 5 50; 15 at 5 7g and 40 bbls, at \$5 62gc.

MOLASSES—The receipts this week have been greater than the demand. The sales have been mostly to the trade, and at 24@25c. per gal. for quantities and by the

single bbl. Market extremely dull.

MADDER.—Prime Dutch Madder is worth 14c. in the MALT-75c per bushel is paid for this article.
MUSTARD SEED,—All that is brought into market f the very best quality, is purchased at \$2 50 at the fac Revolutionary Pensions .- N W Cocke, Tenn; MACKEREL—We quote No 1 in bbis at \$12: hf bbis \$7; No 2 in bbis. \$9,50. half bbis \$5,25; No 3 South in bbis at \$6,75@7,06, bbls at \$6,75 (27,00, NAILS.—We quote at 44c. for 8d, 4e. for 10d, 5e. for 6d, 5e. for 4d, 3md 64 for 3d.

OILS.—We quote best winter strained Lard Oil at 60 @70c., Linseed do, 57 to 60c. per gallon; Tanners do, from \$17 to \$21 per bbl; Castor Oil at \$1.25 per gal, ONIONS—Are worth \$1,10 per bbl. at the river, and

OATS-From wagon are bought at 25c and sold from store at 30c.

POWDER.—We quote for different qualities, as follows: Du Pont's Rifle at \$5.50(26,00, Kentucky Rifle 5.25(a), 10; Hayley Mills 4.50(a), 5,00, Western Ri fle 3,75 @4,00; Blasting at 3,50(a),75. POTATOES—We quote at \$1 15@1 25 per bbl from store, and at 25@30c \$\psi\$ bushel from wagons. PLASTER PARIS.—Is worth \$4 50 to \$5 per bbl.

RICE-We quote new Rice at 50 (00c. per 1b.

SALERATUS—Is retailing at 9; and 10e SALERATUS—is retaining at \$2 and 10c.

SEEDS.—From store, we quote Seed Rye at 60c per bush.; Clover \$4 85@5; Timothy, (pure) \$3 100@3 50: Red Top 75c; Orchard Grass, 90c to \$1; Elue Grass clean) \$1-50; Blue Grass (strips) 62\cdot @65.a

STARCH—Sales of Cincinnati Starch t 6\cdot c. Large quantities are sold from factories at 6 to 6\cdot c.

SHOT—Worth \$1 30 by the keg, and 1 35 by the bag a shade higher than last quotations. a shade higher than last quotations, SOAP—is worth 4ic. per lb. We heard of sales this 42,700
411,000 bursting of the steam connecting-pipe, of the 165,200 Domain, as she was backing out, Dec. 8.

26,700 23,800 69,800 42,600 Cincinnati and Wheeling. Good boats and good commanders are provided.

16 Shepherd, N.C.; Will Sawyer, Onto; J.G. Fallow, J.G.

Territories.—Messrs C B Smith, Ia; R B Cranston, R I; H Cobb. Ga; Julius Rockwell, Mass; James Johnson, Pa; D Gott, N Y; J E at \$2 05. Sales at Todd's during the week amount to Morse, La; W Evans Ohio; T Pillsbury, Texas | 24 hhds at the follo For first rate from " Second

WHEAT—Continuous at 100 to 105c, per busines ght. We quote at 100 to 105c, per busines WHISKEY—In consequence of light.

Wheat dynamical to 21c., at which price that the light.

Treasury Department.—M. Birdsall, N. 1,
Buckner, Ky; U. S. Featherston, Miss.

War Department.—Messrs John H. Crozier,
Tenn; R. W. Thompson, Ia; W. Kennon, Jr,
Ohio; D. S. Jackson, N. Y; Abraham Lincoln, Illinois.

White LEAD.—Fure is worth \$1.70 to 175 per keg.
and No. 1 selling at \$1.45 to 1.00.

WOOL.—In the grease is worth 16c. For best picked and No. 1 selling at \$1.45 to 1.00.

WOOL.—In the grease is worth 16c. For best picked and No. 1 selling at \$1.45 to 1.00.

WHEAT—Continues quite steady. Receipts and sall the property of light receipts, receipts,

Give me thy Biessing, Mither.

BY GRETA. GIE me thy blessing, mither, For I must now away, To meet by bonnie Agnes mither, Upon her bridal day. I've luved her lang and weel, mither, And thou my luve has known;

Then lay thy hand upon me, mither, And bless thy kneeling son." "Ah ! Willie, how my heart o'erflows When thus I hear thee speak; My tears are glistening on thy hair, And dropping on thy cheek. And oh! how memory calls up now
The days of auld lang syne,
When I a winsome bride first called
Thy sainted father mine.

"Ye look sae like him, Willie dear, Ye look sae like him now; Ye hae the same dark, tender een, The same broad noble brow. And sic a smile was on his face When he that morning came, To bring awa, as ye maun do, A lassie to his name.

"Pu ir child, her heart is beating now, As it never beat before ; Puir child, I ken her hazel een Wi' tears are running o'er. She luves thee, Willie, but she feels To wed's a solemn thing-I weel remember how I felt, When looking on the ring.

"I weel remember, too, the hour When, wi' a heavy sigh, I turned, a wife sae young and sad, To bid him a good bye. The tears were gushing then, I know, For I luved my kindred weel, And though my ain was by my side, I could ma' help but feel.

"But then, how kind he took my hand And gently whispered—Come, The same soft star shines o'er my cot That shines above thy home. And, Willie, aften, since he's dead, I've watched that distant star, And thought I saw his gentle face Smile in it from afar. "We luved ilk ither weel, Willie.

We luved ilk ither lang; Ah me! how happy was the heart That thrilled the even sang. We luved ilk ither, Willie, right; And may God grant it so That ye maun luve as we twa luved. In days lang, lang ago. " Oh ! fondly cherish her, Willie,

She is sae young and fair ; She has not known a single cloud, Or felt a single care. Then, if a cauld world's storm should con Thy way to overcast-Oh ! ever stand (thou art a man) Between her and the blast

"When first I knew a mither's pride,

'Twas when I gazed on thee, And when my ither flowers died, Thy smile was left to me. And I can scarce believe it true. So late thy life began, The playful bairn I fondled then Stands by me now a Man.

"Then tell thy bonnie bride, Willie, She has my first born son : I tak' the darling from my arms, And gie him to her own. Oh ! she will cherish thee, Willie : For when I maun depart, To fill thy lonely heart. "I dinna fear to die, Willie-

I never wished to gang ;

Has lanely been too lang. And I would lay me there, Willie And a' Death's terror brave, Besides the heart sae leal and true, If 't is within the grave. "Then gang awa', my blessed bairn, And bring thy gentle dove, And dinna frown if a' should greet

To part wi' her they love. But if a tear filis up her ee, Then whisper, as they dart, 'There's room for thee at mithers hearth There's room in mither's Heart "And may the God that reigns above, And sees ye a' the while,

Look down upon your plighted troth, And bless ye wi' His smile. And may'st thou ne'er forget, Willie, In a' thy future life, Te serve the Power that gave to thee Thy kind and guileless Wife.

From Chambers' Journal. Ireland Sixty Years Ago.

The miseries of Ireland are a consequence, the Royal Exchange now stands. This similar careless indifference, which was peand mismanagement. The people have sumed an intolerable degree of insolence malefactors were usually sent to them, that not been allowed to manage themselves, so over all of less rank who frequented it.— the sight might suggest the immediate prosas to bring out the qualities of self-depend. Here a Buck used to strut up and down pect of death, and excite corresponding feelcapables, incapables they remain. Ireland and if any person, in walking across the for the awful event. From motives of hutions in law and government during the it, his sword was drawn, and the man pun- also allowed free intercourse with him dusocial usages, has rendered Irish society a of a tavern by a party of Bucks, one of ed to a use widely different from that intenvery different thing from what it was at the whom was a lord, two were colonels in the not a little to complain of, Ireland will in the service of the Duke of Rutland, then in this world gambling on it.' Our wonit will still be looked upon as a country of hushed up, and the gentlemen engaged in murderers, and clever rapparees. The aclawless turbulence, frolicsome folly, and this atrocious outrage, though all well tions of lawless felons were held up as obconfusion.

in the meantime to know that Ireland is 1780 and 1800, three hundred duels were founded. What a change for the better in looking youth, with frank and open mansubstantially improving, at least as regards fought; and counties became distinguished the present National School system of Ireeducation and social order. Strangers, for dexterity in using certain weapons—Galwith heads filled with stories of Irish way for the sword; Tipperary, Roscommon, rows, are usually a good deal sur- and Sligo, for the pistol; Mayo for equal volume to a conclusion, by citing one more him for a time from his betrothed. prised to find that Dublin is a quiet respecta-ble-looking town, with people going about ly established, the conditions of which were, in as decorous a manner as they do in Lon- that before a man was ballotted for, he must don or Edinburgh. Instead of Irishmen sign a solemn declaration that he had exdon or Edinburgh. Instead of Irishmen sign a solemn declaration that he had ex-leaping and yelling with a cudgel in one hand and a bottle in the other, as they are still made to do on the stage, we see a seriously differed in argument, and judges of his father for a few days. The whole time he was seriously differed in argument, and judges of his father for a few days. The whole time he was seriously differed in argument, and judges of his father for a few days. The whole time he was seriously differed in argument, and judges of his father for a few days. The whole time he was sidered by him as a precious pledge of the hospitable mansion of a friend of his father for a few days. The whole time he was sidered by him as a precious pledge of the hospitable mansion of a friend of his father for a few days. The whole time he was sidered by him as a precious pledge of the hospitable mansion of a friend of his father for a few days. The whole time he was sidered by him as a precious pledge of the hospitable mansion of a friend of his father for a few days. The whole time he was sidered by him as a precious pledge of the hospitable mansion of a friend of his father for a few days. The whole time he was sidered by him as a precious pledge of the hospitable mansion of a friend of his father for a few days. The whole time he was sidered by him as a precious pledge of the hospitable mansion of a friend of his father for a few days. The whole time he was sidered by him as a precious pledge of the hospitable mansion of a friend of his father for a few days. The whole time he was sidered by him as a precious pledge of the hospitable mansion of a friend of his father for a few days. peaceful community minding its business, and only a scatter of beggars to bring bench to have a round with persons with to our recollection that the rural affairs of whom they differed. An anecdote is given sunk under the table. In the morning, he

drunkenness for which the country yet tra- lation, Bryan crossed his arms, and present- cession. Such of the company as were still small degree of amusement.

gular inconsistency made a boast of his in- their condition. ses of the butchers and coal-porters." The soft green mound in yon kirk-yard

known, escaped unpunished. Whatever be its future fate, it is pleasant Duelling also was universal. Between right and wrong was systematically conengers. When one went by

streets of Dublin in past times, greatly to law long thundered in vain. 'An associating behind, and all setting up the Irish cry, the disgrace, as we think, of the governtion was formed in the south of Ireland, the sensible survivors left their departed inment for the time being. Here is a speci- which could not have existed in any other sensible friends at their respective homes. men: "Among the lower orders a feud country. This association was "an abduc. The consequences of this debauch were seve-

now living that the streets, and particularly of the girl's fortune, the state and circum the quays and bridges, were impassable in stances of the family, with details of their consequence of the battles of these parties. The weavers, descending from the upper regions beyond Thomas street, poured down out, the members drew lots, but more generally tossed up for her, and immediately posed by the butchers, and the contest composed on the quays which extended from fortunate man by all the rest. No class of fortunate man by all the rest. No class of From his loved dead? The weavers, descending from the upper regions beyond Thomas street, poured down out, the members drew lots, but more geneclosed, all business suspended, the sober opulent farmers, as well as the gentry, were Who bears no trace of Passion's evil force? and peaceable compelled to keep their subject to these engagements of the clubs, houses, and those whose occasions led according to their rank in life. The perthem through the streets where the belliger. sons who were most usually concerned in ents were engaged were stopped, while the such clubs were a class of men abounding war of stones and other missiles was carri- in Ireland called "squireens." They were ed on across the river, and the bridges were the younger sons or connexions of respecttaken and re-taken by the hostile parties. able families, having little or no patrimony of It will hardly be believed that for whole their own, but who scorn to demean themdays the intercourse of the city was inter-rupted by the feuds of these factions. The They are described by Arthur Young and few miserable watchmen, inefficient for other writers of the day as distinguished in any purpose of protection, looked on in ter- fairs and markets, races and assizes, by apror, and thought themselves well acquitted pearing in red waiscoats, lined with narrow of their duty if they escaped from stick lace or fur, tight leathern breeches, and topand stone. A friend of curs has told us boots, riding "a bit of blood" lent or given that he has gone down to Essex Bridge, them from the stables of their opulent conwhen he has been informed that one of nexions.' One of the most distressing cases those battles was raging, and stood quietly of abduction by this class of men was one on the battlements for a whole day looking at the combat, in which above a thousand men were engaged. At one time the Ormond Boys drove those of the Liberty up by two 'gentlemen,' under circumstances of to Thomas street, where, rallying, they re- great depravity and cruelty. Forcibly depulsed their assailants, and drove them back tained and bound on horseback, the two as far as the Broad Stone, while the bridges helpless young women were dragged from and quays were strewed with the maimed place to place for a period of five weeks. and wounded. On May 11, 1790, one of Ultimately they were rescued by friends, these frightful riots raged for an entire Sat- and the two abductors escaped to Wales. urday on Ormond Quay, the contending There, however, they were seized, brought parties struggling for the mastery of the to Ireland, tried, and condemned to death for bridge; but nightfall having separated the crime. As they had high connexions, them before the victory was decided, the it was supposed the sentence would never battle was renewed on the Monday follow. be executed. Powerful intercession was ing. It was reported of Alderman Emer- made in their behalf-But Scott, afterwards son, when lord mayor, on one of those occa- Lord Clonmel, was then attorney-general sions, that he declined to interfere when ap- and conducted the prosecution. He openly plied to, asserting that "it was as much declared in court, that if this abduction was as his life was worth to go among them." suffered to pass with impunity, there would These feuds terminated sometimes in fright be no safety for any girl, and no protection ful excesses. The butchers used their for the domestic peace and happiness of any knives, not to stab their opponents, but family; and he called upon the government for a purpose then common in the barbar- to carry out the sentence. His remonstrance ous state of Irish society-to hough or cut was attended to, and the unfortunate gentlethe tendon of the leg, thereby rendering men were hanged, to the great astonishment the person incurably lame for life. On one of their numerous friends and admirers. So occasion after a defeat of the Ormond Boys, strong and general was the excitement those of the Liberty retaliated in a man-ner still more barbarous and revolting.—
They dragged the persons they seized to their market, and dislodging the meat they their execution; and such was the deep sym found there, hooked the men by the jaws, pathy for their fate, that all the shops were and retired, leaving the butchers hanging on shut up, and all business suspended in Kiltheir own stalls. The spirit of the times kenny and the neighboring towns.' This led men of the highest grade and respecta- sympathy with a couple of miscreants did bility to join with the dregs of the market not cease with their death. Instead of pityin these outrages, entirely forgetful of the ing the poor girls on whom a barbarous feelings of their order, then immeasurably outrage had been committed, the people more exclusive in their ideas of a gentleman looked on them as the true offenders, and than now; and the young aristocrat, who persecuted them with unrelenting virulence. would have felt it an intolerable degradation It is no doubt this singular illogicality of the

to associate, or even be seen, with an honest Irish mind which sustains the impression, merchant, however respectable, with a sin- that the people are radically incurable in timate acquaintance with the lawless exces- Passing over several chapters, we come to rice Alhoy on the convict prisons of 'Prison Usages,' in which is presented a France:-In some respects the gentry exceeded the melancholy yet ludicrous picture of lrish humbler orders in a taste for outrage. The prisons and their inmates sixty years since. most disorderly individuals were a class of 'The most shocking exhibition of the utter of Rochefort. It became my daily habit than in the favor of all human beings else; "gentlemen" called Bucks, who seemed laxity of all discipline and want of decency to walk in the gloomy avenues of the publin children's innocent and joyous prattle a great pity that it may not be used in re-said he, "if your plough is broken, I'll pay to be above all considerations of law or de- was exhibited in the manner in which con- lic garden, and there I used to watch the more than in the hearing of flattery; in the spect to any female whatever, were it from the mending of it; or if an ox is dead, I'll

small portion of the scabbards of the swords pass their last hours. When so many petwhich every one then wore, and prick or ty offences were punishable with death, and "pink" the person with whom they quarrel- commitment on suspicion was so often but led with the naked points, which were suffi- the stepping-stone to the gallows, it was ciently protruded to inflict considerable natural that, to the unfortunate felons thempain, but not sufficient to cause death .- | selves, an execution should be stripped of all When this was intended, a greater length- the salutary terrors in which alone the utiliof the blade was uncovered. Barbers at that ty of capital punishment consists, and time were essential persons to "Bucks" should be by them regarded as an ordinary going to parties, as no man could then ap- misfortune in the course of life. The nupear without his hair being elaborately merous instances recorded of the utter levidressed and powdered. The disappoint ty and recklessness exhibited by convicts, ment of a barber was therefore a sentence on the very verge of eternity, clearly show of exclusion from a dinner, supper party, this to have been so, not merely in Ireland, or ball, where a fashionable man might as but in the sister kingdom. The practice of The long protracted misery of Ireland— well appear without his head as without prisoners selling their bodies to surgeons, to its apparently ceaseless exposure to party powder and pomatum. When any unfor be dissected after their execution, was comdissensions—its seeming inability to help tunate friseur disappointed, he was the par- mon, we believe, to both countries; and the itself-all this and much more leads to the ticular object of their rage; and more than anecdote of the felon who took the money, common conviction on this side of the Chan- one was, it is said, put to death by the long and then told the surgeon, laughing, that "it nel, that the country is irreclaimable, points, as a just punishment for his delin- was a bite, for he was to be hung in chains," doomed forever to suffering and degrada- quency. There was at that time a celebra- we believe we can hardly claim as Irish tion. We cannot fall in with that opinion. ted coffee-house called "Lucai's," where wit. But there was one trait, evincing a in the first instance, of English conquest was frequented by the fashionable, who as- culiarly Irish. The coffins of condemned ence and foresight. Always treated as in- with a long train to his morning gown; lings of solemn reflection and preparation is nevertheless improving. The meliora- room, happened accidentally to tread upon manity, the friends of the condemned were last few years have had a marked effect; ished on the spot for the supposed inso- ring the brief space preceding his execution. the mere influence of imitation, as respects lence." An account follows of the acking The result was, that the coffin was convertmiddle of the eighteenth century. With army, and the others were officers of rank the condemned wretch spent his last night doubtless go on improving; and yet such is lord-lieutenant. "The latter interested der at such scenes is lessened when we are the force of traditional character, that long himself on their behalf; and such was the told that at that period the school-books in after many unpleasant features are gone, influence of their rank, that the matter was ordinary use consisted of stories of robbers,

jects of interest and imitation; all sense of

We draw our notice of this interesting the country are still in a state of discreditable misarrangement.

Some watched its purpose the country are still in a state of discreditable misarrangement.

Some watched its given than the common systems of their times, bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the industry of a famous duellist, who always rang the bell-handard many pushed their times, and have rendered familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed their times, and have rendered familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed that the common systems of their times, bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the familiar to their own bell by firing a bullet against the bell-handard many pushed the familiar to the familia bell misarrangement.

The best way to convince the sceptical of the distinct advances made by Ireland, is a compare its present state of mamers with what unhappily distinguished it two or three generations ago. Means for making this comparison have just been afford king this comparison have just been afford ad by an Irish writer in a small work lying before us. "Sketches of Ireland Sixty of the distinct advances made by Ireland, of the double the sequence of the distinct advances of the distinct advances made by Ireland, of the double the sequence of the distinct advances of the distinct advances of the distinct of their own and have rendered familiar to their own and have rendered familiar to their own and have rendered familiar to their own and the spiritude to steal through a back window. As at the miss adjusted the timed to steal through a double of the distinct of the double the spiritude. The timed to steal through a date of the old dog"—that is, a plant of the old dog"—that is, and the port of the distinct of the distinct on the port of the distinct on the port of the distinct of the distinct on the port of the distinct on th Years Ago," as this production is designa. whom he thought a fit subject, he threw ted, affords a curious insight into the whole down on him some rubbish or dirt to attract social fabric of last century—the fights, abhis notice, and when the man looked up he ductions, robberies, frolics, gambling, and spat in his face. If he made any expostulations of her lover, encourted among the deer, and so passed the night. Towards morning they returned to the house, and were witnesses of an extraordinary productions, robberies, frolics, gambling, and spat in his face. If he made any expostulations of her lover, encourted among the deer, and so passed the night. Towards morning they returned to the house, and were witnesses of an extraordinary productions of her lover, encourted among the deer, and so passed the night. Towards morning they returned to the house, and were witnesses of an extraordinary productions of her lover, encourted to the house, and were witnesses of an extraordinary productions. Such of the company as were still ditionally suffers. Though lamentable in many of its details, the volume will be person, declaring he would give him satisticated with much interest, and will afford no faction there, and his choice of the pistols.' Abduction, or the carrying away and sheet over them, and illuminating them with The author commences with an account marrying young heiresses against their will, candles, like an Irish wake, some taking of the fights that used to take place in the was a common outrage against which the

The Reward.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Who shuns thy sting, O, terrible Remorse? Who would not cast Half of his future from him, but to win

Wakeless oblivion for the wrong and sin Of the sealed Past? Alas! the evil, which we fain would shun, We do, and leave the wished-for good undone;
Our strength to-day
Is but to-morrow's weakness, prone to fall; Poor, blind, unprofitable servants all,

Are we alway. Yet who, thus looking backward o'er his years Feels not his eyelids wet with grateful tears, If he hath been Permitted, weak and sinful as he was, To cheer and aid, in some ennobling cause, His fellow men?

If he hath hidden the outcast, or let in A ray of sunshine to the cell of sin; If he hath lent Strength to the weak, and, in an hour of ne Over the suffering, mindless of his creed

He has not lived in vain; and, while he gives The praise to Him in whem he moves and lives With thankful heart, He gazes backward, and with hope before. Knowing that from his works he never more Can henceforth part.

A Rundred Years Ago.

Where, where are all the birds that sang A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprang A hundred years ago? The lips that smiled, The eyes that wild In flashes shone Soft eyes upon--Where, oh where are lips and eyes, The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs,

Who peopled all the streets A hundred years ago? Who filled the church with faces meek A hundred years ago? The sneering tale The plot that work'd A brother's hurt, Where, oh where are plots and sneers

That lived so long age?

The poor man's hopes, the rich man's fears, That lived so long ago? Where are the graves where dead menslept A hundred years ago ? Who were they that living wept A hundred years ago? By other men, Who knew not them, Their lands are tilled; Their graves are filled ---Yet Nature then was just as gay, And bright the sun shone as to-day, A hundred years ago !

The Convict's Daughter.

"I know all men hate my father; And therefore, Javan, must his daughter's love: Her dutiful, her deep, her fervent love-Make up to his folorn and desolate heart The forfeited affections of his kind."-MILMAN.

The following narrative is borrowed from the interesting work of M. Mau-

cency. "It was their practice to cut off a demned capital convicts were allowed to convicts as they worked in pairs, carrying reciprocation of little and frequent kindness. a beggar to a princess. Its corresponding pay for another; but a ploughman I found heavy burdens, and gladly purchasing, by es between friend and friend, more than in Greek term, gune, is that by which slaves you, and a ploughman I'll leave you." the performance of the most laborious some occasional and dearly-bought indul- often address their mistresses in the Greek Aubrey. tasks, the favor of being allowed to escape gence; in the virtue of contentment, more tragedy. With our notions, the address of for a few hours from the pestilential atmos- than in the anxious achievements of wealth. phere of the prison. I had remarked a distinction, and grandeur; in change of heart woman appears disrespectful,—in the following lines, written by Madame D'Houtetot, young girl who passed before me several more than in change of circumstance; in original it is exactly the reverse. Let wo and translated by no less a poet than Shelley times, casting an anxious and longing look full, firm trust in Providence, more than in men notice that with the term lady in our When young I loved. At that delicious age. towards the building in which the ropeworks hoping for fortune's favor; in a growing taste language, as used to supplant woman, arose So sweet, so short, love was my sole delight were carried on. The young girl wore the for the beauties of nature, more than in the on a bench under the trees, and remained land; in the observance of neatness and stockings. Search antiquity through time Yet gentle ones still kiss these eyelid's dim apparently lost in thought. I approached regularity, household virtues, rather than in and space, from age to age, and from counand recognized her. I had seen her the the means of ostentatious, and, therefore rare try to country, and it will be found that re. What could console me for the loss of him preceding evening at the house of the gate- display; in a hand-maiden's cheerfulness, spect for knowledge in females is always keeper, and had then been informed of the more than in the improved tone of politics; co-existent with their designation under object of her journey. The young girl and in the friendship of our next door neigh. homely names. The word lady, generiwas engaged to be married, and her father bor, more than in the condescending notice cally used, ought to be odious as the prowas in the convict prison. Eutrope, the of my lord duke---Martyria. peasant to whom she was betrothed, ture father-in-law, for the same village had been their home. He was conscious how much he might lose in the esteem of others by marrying the daughter of a convict; but Tiennette was beloved, and Eueves to the possibility that any painful result might arise from their union.

> "He wished to marry the companion of is childhood; but he desired that this father, who in the eyes of the law was dead, author of her days, only redoubled the fond nelius Tacitus."-Lord Bacon. affection of his daughter. She was desirous that he should sign her marriage contract, and bestow upon her a father's blessing. Eutrope had long resisted this wish of Tiennette; he still objected to the step she proposed to take; and it was with unwilling heart he undertook with her the

'I took upon myself to interpret to him my wishes of Tiennette. I told Eutrope speak, but her eyes were fastened on the PARADOXICAL PEOPLE.-Those who longer in the prison, but had been conveyed to the hospital. We silently traversed wards, the young girl trembled violently, her cheeks became deadly pale, and her heart seemed to sink within her. Eutrope and Tiennette were permitted to approach the prisoner's bed; but I was refused admittance

Bartholomew. Madam."—Lord Bacon.

To commiserate is sometimes. by the turnkey, and I could only see from a distance the remainder of this touching scene. self, but he who bestows compassion comfits to the world.—Pursuit of Truth. men: "Among the lower orders a feud country. This association was "an abducted and deadly hostility had grown up between the Liberty Boys, or tailors and weavers of the Coombe, and the Ormond Boys, or the Coombe that the Coombe the Coombe the Coombe that the Coombe the Coombe that the Coombe the Coombe the Coombe that the Coombe that the Coombe the Coombe that the Coombe the Coombe that the Coombe that the Coombe that the Coombe the Coombe that the Co butchers who lived in Ormond Market, on by any members. They had emissacies and have you for a companion, it is commonly she vainly strove to conceal. He raised his commonly a proof that his company is not worth languid head turned his dimmed any

sunburnt countenance. The turnkey who the dress of Tiennette, whose tears fell upon abused.

native village. not feared to honor a guilty father.'

DECAYED GENTRY .- It happened in the shire, that a laborer's son of that county was pressed into the wars; as I take it to go name was Hastings. "Cousin Hastings," ly and feminine are adjectives having men to whom they are applicable and women to whom they are not. It was one of the forpeople, where they find that under a thatched cottage, which some of their ancestors could not enjoy in a leaded castle-contentment with quiet and security .- Fuller's I wish the women would send the Worthies.

ed in the accustomed chair by the fireside, "It is now some years, says this writer, more than in the honorary occupation of civ-"since I passed several months in the town ic office; in a wife's love infinitely more gents are in just now! Vendean costume. She seated herself up. fee-simple inheritance of whole acres of of cultivated mind under the name of blue-

peasant to whom she was betrothed, Merciful Law.—The book of depos- men were women, we have the account of zing it, is of vital importance, as it is much more ing King Richard the Second, and the com- an Apollonius who wrote a biography filled pleasant to dispose of it at twenty dellars the written by Doctor Hayward, who was com-mitted to the Tower for it, had much incens-the name of a historian who wrote accounts ed Queen Elizabeth; and she asked Mr. of a large number of female Pythagoreans. we would recommend to the attention of trope's affection for her made him shut his Bacon, being then of her learned council, Madame Dacier ought to have reminded readers generally as deserving of regard. Bacon, being then of her learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded with the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, Madaine Daciel ought to have leminded in the learned council, and the leminded in the lemind terness with a merry conceit, answered, all saws to the contrary, a whole bookful of it out in deep troughs, and none of it will be who had no longer any right over his daughter, and whose remembrance it was well to banish, should no more be spoken by, asked, "How, and wherein?" Mr. Baundikely, for Menage has collected the con answered, "Because he has stolen many names of sixty-four women who had distinguished the schools of philoso. contempt with which others regarded the of his sentences and conceits out of Corguished themselves in the schools of philoso-

and their objects incontrovertible; they are accompanied with perpetual tender solicitude, and subject to accidents not to be repaired beneath the Sun. It is no wonder however that the joys of folly should have their completion in a world with which they are to end, while those of higher order must necessarily be incompleat in a world where the second of the secon

To commiserate is sometimes more than

They who do not know themselves,

ennette took advantage of this moment to that to an action brought in which plaintiff pone's Letters, with cases and boxes of twenglide her trembling hand furtively under the set forth that he had hired the whole of dety kinds. Now landlords were beginning coverlid. The turnkey had that instant fendant's coach, but that when it was about to get praised in provincial papers, for low turned to lead the way out of the room, and to start a woman was inside without his con- ering rents that ought never to have been so the anxious glance she fixed upon him be sent, defendant pleaded, amongst other high; and laboring men were about to he trayed to me alone the poor girl's secret of things, that the person described as a woman compensated for a year of hunger, with a fering to her father. Eutrope, who seemed ill at ease, made a sign to Tiennette, and years afterwards, shocking to relate, there Folly, in a white waistcoat, was now quo. they both went slowly out, with downcast were no wives in the country. Look at ting old songs, and dreaming of new monas. looks. When they had reached the foot of any old newspaper, and you will see, "On teries, as if it was a whit less difficult to the staircase which led to the wards, the the—th instant, in—street, the lady of turn a Modern Christmas into an ancient young girl said to Eutrope, "The step which —, Esq., of a daughter." It Yule, than to change a lump of sea-coal we have now taken will bring us a bles- ought to have been lady-son, not daughter; into a log of pine. Sensible people on the sing." They then entered together the and any gentleman ought to have called contrary, content to live in their own times chapel of the Civil Hospital, offered up a any other gentleman out if that other gentle. and not so ravished as Mr. Owlet with the short prayer, bade me farewell, and mounted man dared to speak of his lady-brother by ages of darkness, or the things thereof, were a little cart, which bore them back to their the style and title of his sister. But matters buttoning their coats, without a sigh for the "Yes, God will bless thee, poor maiden, wives now in the newspapers. An honest upon rail-roads, with a decided preference who didst not forsake the author of thy Otaheitean (or Tahitian, as we call it now, of speed and security to robbery and me days, nor think that his guilt had broken I believe) who came over here at the time I mance; nay, they were despatching or medievery tie which subsisted between thee and speak of, told his countrymen that the Eng. tating hospitable messages to their friends. him. Thy children will pay to thy virtue lish whenever one of their children was and preparing for the festivities of the sea the dutiful homage with which thou hast born cut off the fourth finger of their wives' son, without a thought of a boar's head, or left hands as an offering to a goddess called a notion on the subject of mediæval gas. Fashion-but that the finger grew again in tronomy."-The Bachelor of the Albania DECAYED GENTRY.—It happened in the reign of King James, when Henry, Earl of his language would yield—which is very Huntingdon, was Lieutenant of Leicester- creditable to the Tahitian tongue, and shows man who, with scanty wardrobe, is ever that it puts things in their true light.

over with Count Mansfeldt The old man believes and maintains the true faith to be affectionate in her domestic relations; with at Leicester requested his son might be disthat all adult human creatures not being small funds is economical and judicious in charged, as being the only staff of his age, men are women; which declares openly that her household management—as presenting who, by his industry, maintained him and all women, be they ladies or not, are fehis mother. The Earl demanded his name, males—and all married females wives.— the least lessons in life—may be a greater which the man for a long time was loth to The same old-fashioned community asserts benefactor of her kind than the woman of tell, (as suspecting it a fault for so poor a that our language has no adjective which can fortune, though she may scatter a tithe of a man to confess the truth,) at last he told his be substituted for female,—and that woman- large fortune in alms. The poor man, same root; your son, my kinsman, shall not mer-probably Fribble himself-who in-temperance, industry, manly tenderness, be pressed !" So good was the meeting of vented the term ludy-friend, and it would and superiority to low and sensual temptamodesty in a poor, with courtesy in an hon- have been a good thing for the language if tion can effect in erdearing a home, which orable person, and gentry, I believe, in the first woman who heard it had been one like the green spot that the traveler finds both. And I have reason to believe, that of the latter and had kicked him for his in the desert, is bright even amid the gloom some who justly own the surname and pains. As to authors, (meaning authoresses) of poverty, and sweet even amid all the blood of Bohuns, Mortimers, and Plan- once got a book from one marked "from surrounding bitterness—such a man does tagenets, (though ignorant of their own ex- the author;" and I wondered to myself good as well as the most eloquent speaker tractions,) are hid in the heap of common whether she meant to stand up for the old that ever spoke, and the most eloquent wri-

Adam was the first man, Eve was the t'other.

lady back to its proper sphere. Some- would soon be sensibly felt.—Mrs. Leman thing will be sure to happen if they do not. Grimstone. Gentleman was abused until it was shortened into gent; -and what a straight the

Christ to his mother beginning with the word

ing in of Henry the Fourth, supposed to be with no names but those of female philoso. ton, than to be compelled to purchase it at that in it?" Mr. Bacon intending to do him a not find that he has done) in his Life of opinion that there is any, but very much the followers of that sect were subjected, found convenient to do so. Social Pleasures, -" The pleasures octavo page a piece. Plutarch dedicated of water and then poured while beiling het of a volatile head, says Mrs. Carter, 'are more than one work to women. Three upon the chopped food, without steaming. In empresses (and an empress was then only both cases a small quantity of salt should be of a sensible heart.' For such as can be a woman) have distinguished the name of Every means of saving hay is of vital important. contented with rattles and raree shows, there Eudocia by their literary acquirements. Every means or saving may is or vital imporare rattles and raree-shows in abundance to content them; and when one is broken it is eleventh century) the historical dictionary journey to Rochefort. Eutrope was a well-looking youth, with frank and open manners, and of a prepossessing appearance. It was not long before he joined us, after making some purchases which had detained by another. But which is frequently quoted in support of, or opposition to, Suidas. A great deal more social relations, and the delicate sensibilities of friendly affection are more limited, would take up too much room. I hope all instead of pursuing the usual practice of grind-line and threwing the cob, rich

> SAINT BARTHOLOMEW.—The deputies of the subject allowed, and therefore suscepti- an elegant deep blue. After which, put in as the reformed religion, after the massacre that was upon St. Bartholomew's day, treated with the king and queen-mother, and some other of the council for a peace. Both sides were agreed upon the articles. The question which produced them. The history of evelowers, upon the security of performance. which produced them. The history of evelowers above. It is cheap. Any person following the recipe, will find it proves satisfactory." After some particulars propounded and re. causes is one of the most difficult of acquisi jected, the queen-mother said, "Why, is not tions; that on no subject is man more easily veterately pertinacious of thinking himself infallible. Nor is there any subject on it in a kettle filled with cold water, and suspend which the correction of an apparently small it over a slow fire. As the water becomes heat-

All pleasure must be bought at the price of pain; the difference between false pleas-Ormond Quay, which caused frequent conficted between laise pleasure and true is just this—for the true, the languid head, turned his dimmed eye upon flicts; and it is in the memory of many cated information of particulars—the extent having.

Let every farmer who has a son to educate, believe and remember, that science lays the foundation of everything valuable in agriculture.

Women versus Ladies. -I' address you Christmas .- "It was now verging to the had introduced the two young people into the ward, remained gazing upon the scene; hoping that you will take pity upon affect the Feast of the Nativity, but by Protestant a good Sister of Charity supported the sick man; he took the pen which was handed him, glanced over the marriage-contract, which had been prepared beforehand, and wrote beneath it his dishonored name. Then stretching towards Tiennette his wasted only lady-authors; and there are lady-friends, seminaries, the He-rods and She-rods of arms, he clasped her to his bosom. The lady-cousins, lady-readers, &c. Do the wo-movement he made in doing so shook his chain, one link of which rested in the hand lt either is so—or will arrive at that. It were malicious bachelors purchasing small of Eutrope, who looked at it with a bewil- will be one of the ugliest words in the drums and tiny trumpets, to present to the dered stare; whilst another rustled against language if it continue to be fearfully children of unfortunate married men. Now young ladies were busy exchanging poly. the rusty iron. The head of the dying man soon sunk once more upon his pillow. Ti-fifteen or twenty years ago. It is a fact, books of beauty, Olney Hymns and Cha. have mended a good deal, men own their doublets of their fathers; going to and fro

> VALUE OF EXAMPLE. -The poor wo. neat and clean in her person, amid various I am, myself, of the ancient school, which and trying duties; is patient, gentle, and ter that ever wrote. If there were a few patriarchs of the people, women as well as men (if I may be excused for admitting the former to a patriarchy,) their influence

KEEP TO YOUR CALLING .- Bishop Grostest, of Lincoln, told his brother, who asked Woman is a term of high honor; -it is him to make him a great man-"Brother.

We know of nothing more graceful, than the

AGRICULTURAL

duct of a time in which women were taken vorable modification of circumstances, mus to be necessarily frivolous. But when wo regarded by the economical farmer as a costly

pleasure, and to take off the Queen's bit. Pythagoras,—for it shows that, in spite of the whole through a cutting machine, and feed "No, Madam, for treason I cannot deliver women endured the silent system to which wasted by being trodden under foot. A very

phy-with as much information about them they will then form a most nutricious and palaas gives to one with another more than an table food for cattle, especially for milch cows.

king some purchases which had detained and their objects incontrovertible; they are bim for a time from his betrothed.

Would take up too much room. I hope all ing only the grain, and threwing the cob, rich in farinacious matter, into the compost heap or

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE AND Sci. powdered logwood; boil it in a sufficient quan-

RECIPE .- Many of our farmers now keep bees, and as the comb as well as the honey, is from

which the correction of an apparently small over a slow are. As the water becomes the error has teemed with such important benefits to the world.—Pursuit of Truth.

All pleasure must be hought at the price.

All pleasure must be hought at the price.